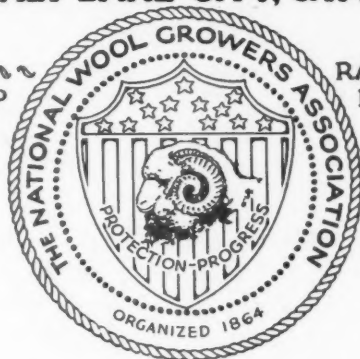


The NATIONAL WOOL GROWER

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE NATIONAL WOOL GROWERS ASSOCIATION
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

COMPREHENSIVE REPORTS OF
AND ACTIVITIES OF SHEEP

TO NON MEMBERS ~ UNITED
FOREIGN



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RAISERS ORGANIZATIONS

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Vol. XIV No. 5

MAY, 1924

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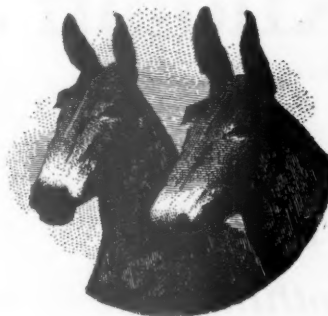
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Salt Lake City, Utah

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Affairs Of Wool And Sheep

Ram Sale:

The dates of the ninth annual National Ram Sale will be announced in the June issue of the Wool Grower. The secretary is to be in Washington this month and will confer with Federal authorities regarding sale dates that would avoid any conflict with quarantine or embargo regulations. Present conditions suggest that no change of dates will be necessary.

Wool Prices:

The 1924 wool market is no less interesting and perplexing than any of its predecessors. In view of foreign prices and world conditions of strong demand and moderate supply, growers were looking for higher values than in 1923, but so far this year have sold at lower figures. In spite of the fact that with American money at the London market this month from four to fourteen per cent more, according to grade, must be paid than a year ago, Boston runs from one to eleven per cent lower than in May, 1923, and Territory wools are being taken on that basis. Why is it that Boston has lowered prices while they were raised in the principal wool market?

It perhaps will be said that prices paid in the West early last year were higher than conditions then warranted. Incredible as it may seem there is basis for the idea that buying competition for 1923 wool was sufficient to make growers' home prices fully equal and possibly a shade above world values until the June switch from speculation to consignment business. However, the rise in cost of imported wools since one year ago is ample at least to maintain last year's prices in the West.

American Market Low:

Boston is out of line with other markets from which it must import.

How long it can stay out of line, no one can determine. Apparently the goods trade is not satisfactory. Business and capital are inclined to be extra conservative in election years and especially so in the textile industry. Even so with certainty of having within the present year to import some classes of wool, and with prices strong and rising at the source of those imports, it is difficult to understand how business can continue at present prices.

What Makes Prices:

With wool, as with all other articles and commodities, the market is primarily set by what buyers will pay and what sellers will accept. It is not necessary to charge buyers with concerted action to restrict prices so long as many growers are willing to sell at prices out of line with general values.

Western Growers Keen to Sell:

Under the heading "Western Growers Keen to Sell," a wool market report published in Boston on May 1, said: "It is a matter of favorable comment that the attitude of wool growing and banking interests in the West has changed. The trade is satisfied from the tenor of advices from their buyers in the field that the Western growers are keen to sell. * * * The Western banks are reported to be urging their clients among the growers and wool handlers to turn the new wools into cash as quickly as possible."

That there is considerable truth in the above report transmitted from the West cannot be denied. Pressure to sell, excited by bankers of wool growers, can only have the effect of perpetuating the illogical spectacle of an American market below world values, and permitted to remain there because growers do not regard the facts of the situation; or if they would prefer to

market more slowly, are required by their financial condition to dump their clips upon the trade regardless of demand and price and thereby create a condition in which the speculator sets the price.

All of this again brings home the lesson of the wool grower's necessity of being financially independent up to a point that will permit him to sell according to his judgment rather than through necessity. With this lesson always goes the second—dumping forces prices below the point warranted by consumptive demand and which would prevail in case of orderly marketing in accordance with requirements of the actual users.

New Pools:

The number of pools being formed this year shows growers' progress toward more intelligent and logical methods of wool marketing. True, many of these pools fall short in their management of the full plan urged by specialists in co-operation, but they give strength and needed financial service to owners of many clips who often would otherwise force sales of sufficient volume to unduly lower or hold down the general run of prices.

Financial Support for Orderly Marketing:

Notwithstanding the amount of truth in reports sent from the West as to bankers' anxiety to hurry wool selling there are also many cases in which bankers are aiding their clients to secure loans on wools placed in storage for sale in later months. To an increasing degree Western banks are controlling or securing funds independent of Eastern cents which they are ready to use in reasonable support and service of worthy home industries that are efficiently managed and conservatively capitalized. The Intermediate Credit Banks have given stimulus and confidence to this work and the fact that their resources are available is of itself a real service even while funds are being secured by individuals direct from home institutions.

Despite the slow rate of wool growers' progress toward better marketing

practice and the reactionary and short-sighted attitude of some of their bankers, nevertheless improvement is the order of the day and the wool growing industry is coming into the new era of joint effort and conformity with the best modern business methods.

Range Reseeding:

Range grass and forage is the stockmen's raw material. No matter how well bred his animals and how watchful and capable his management, the sheep or cattleman is overwhelmingly handicapped when this supply of raw material is seriously uncertain or procured at too high a price. With the areas of permanent grazing lands becoming more clearly defined and recognized, there also comes the need and opportunity to make sure of better and cheaper range feed supplies. A season's feed requirement for the ewe band grown on five sections by practical methods of seeding and improvement is a safer and cheaper supply than the same amount of actual feed secured by rustling over twice that area.

Dr. Sampson's outline of methods employed in California for range improvement points the way for stockmen and agricultural institutions elsewhere to serve themselves and their states. The need of improving yield and quality of forage is probably greatest on the unregulated Government lands. Some form of agreement among the users of these lands or of practical regulation is highly desirable to ensure at reasonable cost, adequate supplies of the raw material for the manufacturing of meat and wool.

The Oregon Wool Growers Association, through its active and enterprising secretary, Mr. Mac Hoke, issued on April 18, the first number of the Oregon Woolgrower, a semi-monthly bulletin designed to carry to the membership of the Oregon association reports on such matters as lamb prices, wool sales, shearing rates, freight rates and claims, and other timely news. This service will be of great value to Oregon wool growers, and also tend to strengthen their organization.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE UNDER CONTROL

On May 3rd only one case of recognized foot-and-mouth disease in California remained above ground. This was the announcement of Dr. U. G. Houck, assistant chief of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry, who is in charge of the situation at the request of California authorities and livestock officials.

Since that date a few new herds in the quarantined territory were found to be infected and were disposed of. The quarantine orders on all or parts of seven counties were raised early in the month. The disease has not appeared in any new territory for several weeks, which gives ground for belief that it is under control and that the patrol around the quarantined areas is fully effective.

It has not generally been understood that immediately upon recognition of the disease in any section not already under quarantine, the entire district is quarantined and strict guard kept to prevent persons or animals leaving the district without thorough fumigation and disinfection.

From Mr. Fred Falconer, president of the Oregon Wool Growers Association, the Wool Grower has the following: "I just came from California, having been a member of the Oregon committee to inspect the conditions and regulations governing the foot-and-mouth disease of that state. In my opinion there has been a lot of unnecessary hysteria among the people of neighboring states. We are assured by Federal officials in charge that there has never been known a case where the virus of the foot-and-mouth disease was carried by either fruit or vegetables, and that human beings are the greatest danger known carrying the germs of this disease. In my opinion severe and unnecessary embargoes against California products will not only cause the people of that state to lose heavily, but will also act as a detriment to the prosperity of other Western states."

While there can and should be no

relaxation in extreme watchfulness for outbreaks of this disease in other territory and no let-up in the maintenance of adequate measures to prevent the spread, yet it should be recognized that the situation is being well handled and that there is excellent promise for normal conditions in the near future.

Everyone interested who has not done so should write to Washington for a free copy of Farmer's Bulletin 666. This bulletin gives in concise form the history, nature, and characteristics of the disease. Familiarity with the contents of this bulletin will help to recognize actual cases and also to prevent undue suspicion attached to ailments that are not dangerous but have some similarity of appearances when seen by untrained persons.

CO-OPERATIVE WOOL MARKETING IN CALIFORNIA AND OREGON

A recent wool grower discussed at some length the splendid progress that has recently been made in Montana in the co-operative marketing of wool. We desire, at this time, to give full credit to the Pacific Co-operative Wool Growers, whose main office is at Portland, Oregon. During the past year the activities of the Pacific Co-operative Wool Growers have extended into California and a very live office is being maintained there under the supervision of the California Wool Growers Association through its secretary, Mr. W. P. Wing, and splendid progress is being made.

As a matter of fact, the Montana contract was originated by the Pacific Co-operative Wool Growers and is the only sound basis on which co-operative wool marketing can be made. Great credit is due Oregon, Washington and California for their progressive attitude in the matter of wool marketing and the progress which has been made up to date. It is the desire of the National Wool Growers Association and its officers to work to this end, that other states, notably Nevada,

Idaho (Idaho is to a considerable extent already aligned with the Pacific Co-operative), Arizona and New Mexico, will all follow the example set by Oregon and California.

The foundation has been laid both in Arizona and New Mexico and the National hopes that during the current year appropriate warehousing facilities will be arranged for at Los Angeles and San Francisco, Salt Lake City and elsewhere as needed. We shall welcome suggestions and inquiries from all sections.

Local organizations of wool growers who may anticipate taking a part in this co-operative move can write to Secretary F. R. Marshall, National Wool Growers Association, Salt Lake City; W. P. Wing, Secretary, California Wool Growers Association, 814 Santa Fe Building, San Francisco; or R. A. Ward, General Manager, Pacific Co-operative Wool Growers, Fitzpatrick Building, Portland, Oregon.

One of the pioneer wool-marketing organizations of California is located at Vina and under the progressive management of Mr. Fred A. Ellenwood, handled last year approximately one million pounds. It is planned and hoped that this organization will become a part and parcel of the general movement as indicated above. It seems that some of the local growers are not yet fully convinced of the necessity of a binding contract, which alone can make co-operative marketing a success. This principle has been thoroughly tried out and there is no question that in a short period of time these growers will come to see the necessity of a binding contract and that the Vina warehouse will be in line with the movement already inaugurated and our good friend Ellenwood be found in charge of a big warehouse in the Bay District.

This co-operative marketing is going to be the next big step in the improvement of the wool grower's condition and we hope that proper thought will be given the matter and the necessary interest developed to make it a success.

F. J. Hagenbarth.

PUBLIC SHEARING OF GOVERNMENT SHEEP, JUNE 3

The United States Sheep Experiment Station at Dubois, Idaho, announces June 3 as the date of the annual shearing of its experimental flocks.

Everyone interested is invited. No special invitations will be sent. Dubois is on the Butte-Salt Lake branch line of the Oregon Short Line, 100 miles north of Pocatello. Sheepmen expecting to attend should plan to reach Dubois on forenoon trains. Transportation to the ranch will be provided. Lodging will be available for a limited number who may arrive the day before or remain for June 4.

This Federal sheep experiment station has been doing notable work in the problems of wool production on the range. Unfortunately publication of results of experiments has been delayed but they can best be understood and discussed by seeing the sheep themselves as they go over the shearing board.

One June 3 there will be shorn drafts from the flocks of Corriedales, Columbias, and Rambouillets. The stud sires of each breed, the spring lambs, and sale yearlings, will be near headquarters for inspection. Six years' records of weights and quality of fleeces will be shown for each type of sheep, as well as figures upon percentage of lamb yields and weights of lambs.

The station's study of methods of grazing and reseeding to best use and improve the natural forage will be reviewed.

A day at Dubois is a good investment for any wool grower.

It has been very dry since the fore part of April and we are in need of rain right now. Lambing is pretty well along, and a good yield is reported. There have been no offers for lambs so far, but there will be plenty of good feed for them. The Surprise Valley wools have nearly all been contracted at from 39 to 40 cents; the clip is extra good this year.

L. E. McCulley.
Cedarville, Calif.

Around the Range Country

WASHINGTON

Lambing is pretty well over here, and some report a yield as high as 140 per cent. Feed prospects, however, are not very encouraging, as it is very dry; it looks as if the sheep will have to go to the mountains very early.

Wools, shrinking from 57 to 60 per cent, have been sold here from 32 to 40 cents. Shorn yearling ewes are quoted here at \$10. Seventy-five dollars is being paid to herders.

John Reutschler.

Toppenish, Wash.

NEVADA

Lambing has just started (April 28) and from all indications there will be a good average. The weather has been fine all during the month and there is plenty of feed. However, we need rain; there is very little snow in the hills. A good many of the lambs have been contracted for fall delivery at 10 to 10½ cents.

Not quite half of the wool has been contracted at prices around 40 cents. The shrinkage on these wools runs from 64 to 68 per cent.

Herders are getting \$90 a month.

I have heard of no sales of privately-owned, grazing lands in this neighborhood, but their assessed valuation is from \$3 to \$8 an acre.

E. R. Marvel.

Battle Mountain, Nev.

COLORADO

Gypsum

April was cold and cloudy. However, there is good feed for the sheep. There is no activity in wool here; I have heard of no contracts or sales. The lamb crop was a good one, about 100 per cent. No ewes are changing hands, but I believe shorn yearlings could bring about \$12. Money is quite scarce here, or rather it is hard to get from the banks. On this account no

sales of grazing lands are being made and therefore it is difficult to estimate their selling value. They are assessed at about \$4 an acre.

Herders are getting \$60 a month and camp tenders, \$75.

Mancos

Warm weather during early April started the spring grass, but recent heavy snows have retarded its growth. Lambing is progressing nicely; I think the percentage will be better than usual. Quite a number of them have been contracted for fall delivery at 11 to 11½ cents. The wages for herders vary from \$45 to \$50 a month.

W. E. Faris.

TEXAS

Weather conditions have been good in this section during recent weeks. There has been very little rainfall, however. Lambing is over with good yields, 90 to 100 per cent, reported. Contracts have been made for fall delivery of lambs at 10 cents a pound. Wools of eight-months' growth have been sold at 42 and 42½ cents. Some yearling ewes are changing hands at from \$7.50 to \$8.

R. E. Fred.

Sheffield, Texas.

WYOMING

Worland

Most of the sheep in the Basin have wintered fine, and the prospects for spring feed are good. The lambing has been quite late owing to the fact that the bucks broke out with scab and had to be dipped just at the time they should have been put in with the herds. About half of the lambs, however, have been contracted for fall delivery at from 10 to 11 cents.

Our wools have been contracted at around 40 cents, an advance of a dollar a fleece being given us with no interest.

Labor is more plentiful here than a year ago; we are paying our herders \$75 a month.

No grazing lands are changing hands but the assessed valuation is \$6 per acre.

Kaycee

I have just finished lambing four hundred ewes and have better than a 100-per-cent crop. I fed alfalfa and oats with very good success.

Quite a lot of wool has been sold here at 41 and 42 cents and lambs have been contracted at 10½ cents.

We have had a very stormy March and April, but the weather is much better now. Feed, however, is short, but with a few warm days, there will be plenty of grass, as the ground is full of moisture.

E. A. Dawson.

NEW MEXICO

April brought lots of wind and cold weather, but now (April 28th) it is nice and warm. Several good showers have started the grass nicely. The prospects are fine for a good yield of lambs; in fact, they could hardly be better. Most of the lambs have been contracted at 10 and 11 cents, fall delivery. Yearling ewes, shorn, are held at \$10 to \$12.

Wool with an estimated shrinkage of 68 per cent, has sold from 40 to 45 cents.

Grazing lands are valued at \$2.50 to \$5 an acre, and assessed at \$1.50.

General conditions are good for the sheep industry, and if the tariff is let alone, the sheepmen will be all right.

J. DeGraffenreid.

Buchanan, N. M.

IDAHO

Cold and dry weather prevailed during April and feed conditions are very poor. Shearing has not commenced yet and no wools have been contracted. Some of the lambs have been contracted at around 10 cents. The lamb crop was only fair this year. Wages for herders are \$80.

Junction, Idaho. Peter Vreeland.

(Other letters printed on following pages.)

Some Famous Rambouillet Rams

By Professor W. G. Kammlade, University of Illinois

I. "Sixty-Two," J. H. Seely 7800—101921

What makes a ram valuable? This question, to most people, would seem far from difficult.

Many sheepmen would say that a ram's value is determined directly by his appearance, build, and fleece, in other words, by his individuality. In more detail, individuality includes form, fleece, bone, type, size, consti-



The famous Seely Ram "62." Sold for \$6,200 at the National Ram Sale in 1918.

tution, etc., or what the ram is. Others would say that the pedigree, or the ancestry of the ram, determined pretty largely his value. It is not uncommon to hear "such a ram was sired by the best ram I've ever seen and I bought him on that account." It is probably true that this is heard less frequently in the case of sheep than in discussing other animals because sheep breeders have been compelled to seek so many different characteristics.

That the pedigree of a ram has a lot to do with his value is admitted by most breeders and the leading breeders the world over give attention to pedigree. This consideration is given to the pedigree with the hope of getting a better estimate of the ram's possibilities as a sire than can be obtained from a study of individuality alone. And after all it is the ram's ability as a sire in the production of offspring which satisfy the breeder that makes him valuable. It cannot be disputed that a ram's ability as a sire depends both upon his ancestry and upon his individuality.

In this series of articles I have been asked to call attention to the pedigrees of some of the more recent Rambouillet rams of note. In doing so it cannot be hoped to give a complete story of all the animals in the pedigrees nor even of the breeders of these animals. The writer, and I am sure the editor of the Wool Grower, too, will be glad to have opinions from others concerning these pedigrees.

Without any attempt whatever to arrange the famous rams of the Rambouillet breed in the order of their greatness it is proposed to present first the pedigree of J. H. Seely 7800, registry number 101921. So far as the writer is aware this is the highest priced ram ever sold at auction in America. He was sold by his breeder, J. H. Seely & Sons, Mt. Pleasant, Utah, at the 1918 National Ram Sale for \$6,200 to Mr. C. N. Stillman of Sigurd, Utah. After the sale he was nicknamed "Sixty-two." J. H. S. 7800 weighed 300 pounds and sheared 35 pounds of wool. Unfortunately the breeder, the buyer and "62" died within a comparatively short time after the sale.

But what made J. H. S. 7800 sell for \$6,200 at public auction where men are free to stop bidding at any time? Certainly it must have been his individuality backed up with the best guaranty one can have in regard to what a ram will do. That backing was his pedigree. A tabulation of his pedigree showing four generations of his ancestry is given here.

Four generations of course are not all there are in a pedigree but the more recent ancestors are considered more important than the more remote because the blood of the remote ancestors is greatly diffused. It should be pointed out that the original foundation ewe in this pedigree was of Mr. Seely's own breeding and was dropped in 1889.

The sire of J. H. Seely 7800 was Quealy-Peterson 892. And it should be pointed out here that 892 must have suited Mr. Seely in many ways for he paid \$600 for him in 1913 when range rams were offered for twelve or fifteen dollars. Evidently the sire of 7800 was worth every cent of the \$600. In the production of Quealy-Peterson 892, the

J. H. Seely 7800
"Sixty-Two"
Reg. No. 101921
Dropped
March 1917
Bred by J. H.
Seely & Sons
Mt. Pleasant,
Utah

Dam:
J. H. S. 1931
—70662
Bred by J. H.
Seely
Mt. Pleasant,
Utah.

Sire:
A. A. W. & Sons 223
—44839
A. A. Wood & Sons
Saline, Michigan

Dam:
W. S. Hansen 6391
W. S. Hansen
Collinston, Utah

Sire:
J. H. Seely 5476
—60671

Dam:
J. H. Seely 8708
—54712

A. A. W. & Sons 20
—17519

A. A. W. & Sons 131
—23389

W. S. Hansen 4862
—37898

W. S. Hansen 2812
—24933

J. H. Seely 2874
—42714

J. H. Seely 3357
—30165

J. H. Seely 2801
—29789

J. H. Seely 1354
—15603

Ray R35—13442

Ray R3—13410
J. P. Ray, Hem-
lock, N. Y.

A. A. Wood & Sons
1—13452

Ray Bros 237—13419

J. H. Seely 2941
—29905

W. S. Hansen 2588
—24851

W. S. Hansen 74
—5468

W. S. Hansen 566
—6642

J. H. Seely 1352
—12215

J. H. Seely 1630
—15462

"Hanna" A. A. Bates
744—5356

J. H. Seely 1607
—12884

R1221—13076

A. A. Bates 1160—
10021; Irwin, O.

Polled Carlos 453
—8584

Bred by Von Homeyer
J. H. Seely 1406
—12234

Quealy-Peterson Company had drawn on the flocks of A. A. Wood & Sons, Saline, Michigan, and W. S. Hansen of Collinston, Utah, and through these had brought together some of the very richest breeding, tracing directly to Von Homeyer stock. A. A. Wood & Sons 20 was one of the leading stock rams used by Wood. It was claimed at one time that "Twenty" was the leading sire of prize-winning Rambouillets in America. He was sired by Ray 35, bred by John P. Ray, Hemlock Lake, New York, who was closely associated with W. G. Markham. Ray 35 was a great sire and was later used in the flock of R. A. Jackson, Dayton, Washington, who at one time had the largest flock of pure Von Homeyer breeding in the world.

The dam of J. H. S. 7800 was J. H. S. 1931 and was produced by two generations of straight Seely breeding. In fact there is more than two generations of Seely breeding in the ancestry of the dam, for there is Seely breeding in the fifth generation upon which rams from Ohio, strong in imported "Ranziner" blood, and others from Germany, and France were used. The sire of J. H. S. 2801 was R1221, a ram that came direct from the French Government Farm at Rambouillet, France. "Bill McKinley" was one of Mr. Seely's very best stock rams and he played a part in producing J. H. S. 7800.

"Sixty-two" was not an accident. Mr. Seely produced him by careful selection of sires and dams whose ancestry was outstanding. Such selection coupled with consideration of pedigree is the breeder's best guide to success. Mere increase in numbers is possible without selection. Great accomplishments in breeding are not possible without the most careful selections of individualities and pedigrees.

Is your name included in the list printed on pages 23 to 25? If not, you may want to sign the slip on page 25, which pledges payment of one-cent per head on sheep and lambs sold this year for the support of the National Wool Growers Association.

WYOMING TRUTH-IN-FABRIC LAW TO BE TESTED IN COURT

A court test is to be made of the constitutionality of the Wyoming Pure Wool Law enacted in 1921.

Wyoming wool growers have been leaders during the last four years in the long-drawn-out battle for legislation to require the labeling and identification of shoddy sold in woolen fabrics. Following the failure of Congress to enact the French-Capper bill presented in 1920, the Wyoming wool growers adopted the course of securing local legislation to improve matters until such time as Federal action might be forthcoming and further to test the workings of such legislation and to demonstrate its value.

The Wyoming law enacted in 1921 required the labeling of "any cloth fabric, garment or article of apparel containing or purporting to contain wool" in one of the three following forms: (1) all virgin wool; (2) not less than _____ per cent of virgin wool; (3) no virgin wool. The law defined "virgin" wool as "wool which previous to its use in the labeled article never has formed any part of any cloth, fabric, garment or article of apparel."

Following the enactment of this law, retail clothiers called upon their wholesale connections for labels to accompany goods purchased for sale in Wyoming. Labels showing all virgin wool were used in some cases. A few manufacturers technically complied with the law by furnishing an inconspicuous label showing "no virgin wool." In the main, however, the labeling requirement was not met.

On April 18th, J. B. Wilson, secretary, and Kleber H. Hadsell, vice-president of the Wyoming Wool Growers Association, instituted action against retailers who had continued to sell clothing without labeling.

While this suit was pending, the National Retail Clothiers Association announced on May 2 that their attorney had been sent to Wyoming to study the situation and presumably to aid in the defense of the retailers named in

the suit brought by the officers of the wool growers' association.

The retail clothiers' representatives will attempt to prove the Wyoming law unconstitutional on the grounds that it is impossible, first, to detect the presence of shoddy, and second, to determine the quantity in any particular fabric or garment. This case, which is now expected to come up in the State District Court, will call for testimony and decision upon the question that is fundamental to all fabric legislation; namely, the possibility of analyzing all wool goods in a way to give correctly the amount of shoddy or reworked wool contained.

NORTHEASTERN NEW MEXICO

The winter has been very bad here. It took a great deal of feeding to get the stuff through, and the fellow who did not feed, lost pretty heavily in the spring. April was cold and unsettled; too cold for the grass to grow, although there was plenty of moisture. However, the outlook for the summer is good.

No wools have been sold yet, but the lambs have been contracted at 10½ to 11 cents for fall delivery. Lambing starts about the tenth of May.

Grazing lands are valued at \$4 here, with the tax assessment, \$2.50 per acre.

N. Weil.

Ocate, New Mexico.

I have recently returned from Ohio where I purchased 92 head of Delaine rams for shipment to Moody & McRae and Thos. Brogan of Antelope, Oregon. These were in addition to the purchase made in February from Candland of Mt. Pleasant, Utah.

Judging from the amount of inquiry for all classes of Merino rams, breeders need not be afraid of active sales this fall. However, the prospective trade should not suggest the increasing of flocks to an extent that will preclude giving of their best possible attention to securing full development of rams to be sold for service.

J. P. Van Houten.

Montana Stockmen's Convention

Montana wool growers joined with cattlemen in the 39th annual convention of the Montana Live Stock Association, held at Dillon, Montana, April 24 and 25.

The Dillon people had made elaborate plans for the entertainment of visiting stockmen and had completed arrangements for the first annual live-stock show, which was to have taken place on the 26th. Owing to the foot-and-mouth-disease situation on the coast, it was considered inadvisable to go on with the show and its cancellation, in all probability, took away from the attendance at the convention. However, the sessions were attended by over two hundred leading stockmen and great interest was shown in the discussions and in the work and plans of the organization.

The joint program extended over three sessions on Thursday and Friday forenoon. Friday afternoon was given over to a special meeting of the Montana Wool Growers Association. The general program, however, provided a variety of subjects of immediate interest to stockmen of all classes.

Since the last annual convention, the association suffered a heavy loss in the untimely death of President John H. Burke. The sessions were presided over by Mr. C. M. Simpson, who handled the convention in a thoroughly acceptable manner and at the close was regularly elected president for the forthcoming year. Following the opening exercises and the appointment of committees, the annual report of Secretary Phillips was presented and adopted. Mr. W. C. White of the Armour Packing Company's St. Paul branch spoke to the convention regarding readjustment matters which are still in progress in the cattle circles. Mr. White stated, "While readjustment is still incomplete and to date has not been equitable as between industries, better times are certainly in

store for cattle raisers. I do not believe that we will ever see the old days again, but we will see better days."

Mr. Matt Staff, president of the National Wool Warehouse and Storage Company of Chicago, discussed the general financial and industrial situation, particularly as it related to present prices and future demand for wool. Mr. Staff considered that present uncertainty in the wool market is largely a result of uneasiness created by the multiple investigations going on at the national capital. The world's wool conditions were shown to be greatly in favor of producers and strong values for 1924 clips appeared to be assured.

Mr. Fred Morrell, forester for the Northern District, presented a paper on Montana range values. Mr. Morrell gave an unusually clear analysis of the grazing land situation as it exists in Montana, showing that while average grazing lands were assessed at about \$6 per acre, under present conditions and market values, the stockmen could afford to own them at not to exceed \$3 per acre. Following this presentation, Mr. Morrell explained the methods employed by the Forest Service in the recent re-appraisal of grazing permits.

President F. J. Hagenbarth complimented the Forest Service on having such able representatives as Mr. Morrell and regretted the serious error committed when the plan was launched by the Forest Service officials at Washington for raising grazing values.

Senator Borah's bill (S.B. 3006), providing for limitation of fees by Congressional action and means of appeal from decisions of the Forest officials, was explained by Mr. Hagenbarth and later endorsed by the convention.

Dr. A. K. Fisher of the Biological Survey at Washington explained that bureau's activities in Montana, particularly with reference to wolves, which have caused serious loss to cattlemen in some parts of the state. While Montana has continued to pay bounties on

predatory animals during the last twenty years and in this way expended nearly \$2,000,000, Dr. Fisher gave assurance that with adequate support for the co-operative trapping and poisoning campaigns as supervised by his bureau, the state could be entirely rid of wolves within five years and coyotes could be reduced to a point that would cause only nominal losses.

Twenty-six resolutions adopted included the endorsement of the Borah Forest Service bill, co-operation with the Biological Survey in control of predatory animals, the quarter centennial celebration of the International Live Stock Exposition at Chicago, the action of the Arizona authorities in quarantining against foot-and-mouth disease, co-operative marketing of wool and the Montana Wool Co-operative Marketing Association.

The convention also endorsed the Western Tariff Association and the principles which it advocates, the resolution "demanding for the West and for agriculture, the same consideration in the writing of tariffs as may be given in other sections of the country or to any other class of business." A further resolution also called for the sending of recommendations to Congress asking for a flat two-cent rate of duty on all cattle imported from Canada into the United States for slaughtering purposes.

Objections were taken to the proposal of the railroads to assess direct charges for cleaning and disinfecting stock cars and to the repeal of Section 15a of the Transportation Act, was called for. The convention opposed the present Montana plan to assess pure-bred live stock at higher than commercial values.

The convention recommended to the State Land Board a reduction in the rentals of low grade grazing lands, for which a minimum price of \$60 per section has been maintained, and which figure is considered by stockmen as much too high in many cases. It also called for a "reduction of 50 per cent in the assessment of grazing lands in order that such assessment may repre-

sent more nearly the real value of such lands."

Wool Growers' Session

The special meeting of the wool growers' had been arranged at the time of the regularly called annual meeting at Helena on March 29th, which was presided over by President C. H. Williams of the Montana Wool Growers Association. It was expected that re-organization plans would be ready for consideration and adoption, but final action was deferred for a further meeting to be held in June.

President Hagenbarth delivered a rousing and enthusiastically received address upon the opportunity presented to wool growers for the advantage of mutual service through more thorough organization. The undertakings of the National Association were explained and need shown for larger and stronger state and local bodies to support the National and to carry out the business service necessary under present and future conditions. The convention endorsed the plan of payment of one cent per head on lambs marketed by individual wool growers in support of the National Association.

Mr. John Hart of Rigby, Idaho, explained the methods that had been employed successfully in organizing eastern Idaho farmers for the purchasing and handling of aged Montana ewes. Through the organization formed in Jefferson County, Idaho, large numbers of Montana ewes, too old for further running on the range, have been moved to irrigated farms and, in flocks of 50 to 100 head, have produced very satisfactory profits. The organization also has handled the sale of the wools for its members.

Mr. Ira T. Wight, vice-president of the National Wool Warehouse and Storage Company, explained the plan for handling 1924 wools by the Montana Wool Co-operative Marketing Association, and answered questions regarding the details of the marketing agreement, which was presented in full in the March issue of the National Wool Grower.

ORGANIZATION SERVICE PREVENTS CALIFORNIA CRISIS

Drought and foot and mouth disease have combined to place California sheepmen in a situation even more serious than that which confronted them in 1920.

Embargoes placed by other states against the shipping into or through those states completely prevented the movement of the early spring lamb crop to Omaha, Chicago, and Kansas City, notwithstanding the fact that most of the crop was wholly outside of infected territory.

The local packers have done excellent work in getting the maximum amount of the lamb product into consumption at home. After conferences between the Wool Growers Association and the slaughterers of live stock, the association urged sheepmen to refrain from overcrowding the killers, but to sort out and ship top lambs, thereby maintaining a quality of carcass that would stimulate sales, and permit less forward lambs to reach better condition and be disposed of later in the season. On account of dried-up pastures this has been difficult to do in some cases, but present prospects indicate that held-over lambs in the state will supply the demand well into next fall or early winter.

During April 48 cars of lamb carcasses, 700 carcasses to the car, were shipped to Eastern points by California slaughtering concerns. The Western Meat Company of San Francisco has been very active, especially so in handling the shipments of carcasses to Eastern points. Wilson & Company and the California Dressed Beef Company, both of Los Angeles, have also announced their willingness to receive lambs to be slaughtered and disposed of in the East on the consignment basis. This plan opens up most interesting possibilities for sheepmen. It insures for the producer the full amount for which the carcasses are actually sold less the necessary transportation and handling expenses, to which must be

added the charges made by the concern handling the business.

The large membership in the State Wool Growers Association has enabled its officers to deal effectively in making arrangements for handling the lamb crop and in securing support of the sheepmen for the plans worked out. In backing up the work undertaken by the butchers, the association was responsible for two full-page advertisements in San Francisco papers, worded to assure the public of the healthfulness of all meat being offered for sale and setting forth the thoroughness of the inspections maintained over all slaughtering either by Federal officers, the State Government, or the City Health Department. In addition to this several of the larger packing concerns have increased their shipments of dressed lamb to Eastern points. A reduction in express rates on such shipments was put into effect to encourage the movement, and one concern employed night and day shifts to slaughter lambs for shipment to the East.

President F. J. Hagenbarth of the National Wool Growers Association spent some time in Los Angeles and San Francisco and rendered valuable service in opening the facilities and outlets for shipments of dressed carcasses.

President A. T. Spencer of the California Wool Growers Association has returned from Washington, where he and the other representatives succeeded in making arrangements with the Bureau of Animal Industry for a corps of inspectors sufficiently large to examine all stock entering the National Forests for summer grazing. Assurance of official inspection for this purpose greatly relieves the anxiety that had been caused a good many stockmen, who apparently might be prevented from reaching the summer ranges through the extreme regulations enforced by counties in which the foot and mouth disease had not appeared.

W. P. Wing,

Secretary California Wool Growers Association.

An 800-Mile Range Reseeding Plan

By Arthur W. Sampson, University of California

How Wide, Mr. Sheepman, Is the Strip to Be? Does Your Range Produce What It Should? If Not, Here's a Method of Management for Your Use.

How do you get these ambitious figures of 800 miles of reseeding? Thus inquired a Humboldt County sheepman of California who is the proud owner of 7,000 coarse woolled ewes, one band of which is pure-breds. When I explained the practical reseeding program under way, my inquirer replied: "Put me down as a co-operator." And in the same breath came the question: "How wide is the strip to be?" "The sky's the limit; I'd like to think that the length of the program would be no greater than its width," was my reply. Therewith I was advised to tell all the Western wool growers about the reseeding tests and demonstrations that are under way or will be started shortly in the Golden State.

Lambs Must Have the Best

Today only lambs in good flesh are money-makers. Their marketability and the price which they command are determined directly by the condition of the range "bread basket"—the abundance of good feed available the year through. In many localities in California and elsewhere, the range is producing less than half as much forage as formerly. The remaining half often consists of weeds and so-called poverty or broncho grasses. Grazing to the limits of the forage growth, year after year, produces only one result—a sharp decline in the grazing capacity. The most successful sheep growers are so grazing their holdings that a little of the best forage remains uncropped at the end of the grazing season. The financial loss resulting from overgrazing and cropping at the wrong time in the season is so great that it cannot be even approximately estimated. Conservative grazing, especially if the plan of forage use fits in with the seed producing requirements

of the better forage plants, greatly increases the profits and stabilizes the livestock market.

Range Improvement Studies

Among the range investigations under way those of first importance are concerned with the reseeding of the native forage plants. Extensive reseeding trials conducted in various parts of the West have shown that seeding to cultivated plants is limited essentially to moist meadows and localities where the annual precipitation is comparatively heavy. Natural reseeding, on the other hand, is applicable everywhere. This would be expected because the native plants are the "sur-

methods of increasing the forage crop generally, with as little interference as possible in the present plans of livestock handling. The Western grazing grounds vary widely in elevation, climate, the character of the soil, the amount of precipitation, and the degrees of aridity. The vegetation of the lower lands is composed of quite a different lot of plants from those that occupy the summer ranges. Likewise, the reseeding plan also varies somewhat. Because the seed of plants growing at the various elevations ripens at different times in the season, it is important that the period required for seed production be deter-



By applying the deferred grazing system remarkable improvement in the quality and amount of forage may be expected. At the same time the range is grazed each year during the reseeding period.

vival of the fittest" for their region; they are well suited to the soil, and the development of seed is accomplished in a normal growing season. The native plants have fought for their lives and won because they were the ones best able to adjust themselves to the conditions under which they live. On the range certain laws determine the character of the plant cover. It is only when grazing interferes with these laws governing growth and reproduction that the native plants disappear from the lands.

What the Reseeding Plan Aims to Accomplish

The chief object of the natural reseeding study is to determine the best

mined for all of the important grazing types.

Plan of Natural Reseeding

Any marked improvement in the range forage is dependent upon vigorous healthy plants, for otherwise little or no good seed is produced. But how is a seed crop to be developed if the pasture is cropped closely each year? Obviously, the stockmen cannot afford to rest the range for two or three years during the reseeding period. Such a plan is neither practicable nor necessary.

Reseeding High Summer Ranges

The system known as "deferred grazing," which takes into account the growth requirements of the vegetation

from the time that the seed is developed to the establishment of the young seedling plants, has given conspicuous results wherever applied. On the high summer ranges the essential principles of deferred grazing are: (1) An overgrazed area, sufficiently large to supply feed for the band from the time that seed ripens until the end of the growing season, is protected from stock until the seed crop has matured; (2) upon maturity of the seed the forage is grazed closely during the first season; (3) the same area is protected to about the same date in the second season, in order that the new plants may become thoroughly established; (4) when the area selected has been thoroughly reseeded it is grazed early in the season and a second area of sufficient size to take care of the stock to the end of the grazing period, is protected until the seed has matured; (5) alternating the grazing after seed maturity from one area to the other is continued, not only during the period required for the reseeding of each selected area, but even after the deferred portions have been fully re-vegetated.

The rotation grazing plan not only keeps the vegetation vigorous at all times but results in the formation of an occasional seed crop on each part of the range. The use of this grazing plan has resulted in a relatively short time in increasing the forage on some summer ranges as much as 300 per cent.

Reseeding Foothill Ranges

The foothill lands of California and elsewhere are of special interest and importance to the stockmen (1) because they are the most seriously depleted of any of the more important units, and (2) because their growth (in California and the Southwest) of "winter annuals"—plants like wild oats, alfalfa, and bur clover—are relied upon to carry the animals through the winter. Generally, the cropping of these lands begins in the fall when the growth has started, and continues until the herbage dries up in the spring. Where this plan is followed to the maximum grazing capacity year after

year the lands are badly run down, chiefly because no seed of the more palatable plants is produced.

Actual grazing tests have shown clearly that on the California foothills a good seed crop and increased feed may be expected, even where the herbage is grazed closely, if the crop is deferred on a portion of the range from about the middle of March to the end of the spring growing season. The application of deferred cropping is determined largely by the possibilities of reserving or protecting from grazing, a portion of the range in the spring without destructive cropping of the remaining area. This may be accomplished (1) by providing some roughages, such as hay or silage, as a supplement to the range feed; (2) by procuring the use of a small amount of range for the first season, or (3) by stocking the whole pasture somewhat lightly in order to maintain the animals in good condition throughout the entire grazing period.

In northern California the deferred grazing plan, when applied on the foothills, has given conspicuously good results if the area is grazed in the usual way up to about March 15, but protected thereafter until June 1. Moreover, there is no loss of forage even the first year. The additional feed produced from the old vegetation, as well as that originating from the seed developed in the spring following the first year's protection, increases the grazing capacity of the lands, thereby more than offsetting any disadvantage encountered in providing the necessary spring protection; the old feed when softened up by the autumn rains is grazed with the new growth, giving the latter the "body" that is so much needed by the stock. When one part of the pasture is well reseeded the spring protection plan should be applied in another part, and the rotation continued indefinitely, as described in applying the deferred grazing system on the high mountain ranges.

Co-operation a Sign of the Times

Stockmen know (1) that their range lands are not supporting in good condition the number of animals they did

formerly, and (2) that more and better forage is essential to successful livestock production. The College of Agriculture of the University of California is assisting the stockman in carrying out the range improvement program along the practical lines suggested.

The Stockman's Part

A hit-or-miss plan of range improvement will not accomplish the end desired. Only reliable information will have any value. To obtain the facts needed for good reseeding results, two sets of experiments are necessary: (1) the use, first of all, of a large number of so-called "sample" plots, and (2) deferred grazing demonstrations and tests.

On the winter range fenced plots are constructed in the fall, winter, and spring. This is done through the Farm Bureaus, or in some counties, by the stockmen themselves. The plots are not necessarily large, 20 or 30 feet on a side being ample. In each county where grazing is important from 20 to 35 substantially fenced sample plots are being established. They are built of board, or, better still, of woven wire panels, as illustrated, or on timbered lands poles are used. It is well, of course, to use material that will shade the ground no more than necessary. The plots are so located as to represent the soil and vegetation typical of major range areas. Where possible, the plots are located in co-operation with a representative of the College of Agriculture. The chief value of the use of the fenced plots is to determine (1) the ways and extent of reproduction of the different kinds of pasture plants, whether they be desirable kinds or objectionable weeds; (2) what plants are likely to come in first where the deferred grazing plan is adopted and the period of life of the undesirable kinds; (3) the maximum yielding power of the range as a whole and of the different pasture types; and (4) the all-important matter of variation in the forage yield in good and in poor years of forage growth.

In addition to the plot records, actual deferred grazing tests are under way. These tests provide for the protection

from grazing after about March 15 of a portion of the range, be it ever so small an area in the beginning. If the animals cannot be taken off a portion of the pasture about March 15, to permit the seed to develop, an enclosure is constructed on that date which is removed after the ripening of the seed, so that the area may be grazed normally in the season following.

The Part of the University

The range experts and farm advisors assist the stockmen in every way possible, especially (1) in locating the sample plots, (2) in obtaining a full record as to the kind of plants and the density of each from time to time, compiling the facts and reporting the results, and (3) in aiding stockmen in selecting the location of division fences where they desire to establish complete control of the animals in order to adopt the deferred grazing plan.

The tests on California ranges which aim to extend the deferred grazing system to the foothill (winter) lands have shown (1) that the original grazing capacity of these areas may be speedily brought back, and (2) that more and better range forage may be made available at a minimum of cost and inconvenience. Try it, Mr. Sheepman. Your lambs can carry a few more pounds when they are sold.

HOOF-AND-MOUTH DISEASE NOT IN DENVER YARDS

Friday, April 4th, the Bureau of Animal Industry found some sick calves in the Denver stockyards. Being unable to tell definitely what was the matter, as an extreme precaution in the interests of the patrons of the Denver market, all outbound shipments were held up until April 14, 1924, when, after observing the calves for several days and inoculating other animals, they found the calves were affected with "Vesicular Stomatitis"—a mild and not uncommon disease among calves.

On April 14th the yards were declared entirely clean and free from all disease and all restrictions were re-

leased. All classes of live stock may be received and forwarded from the Denver Union Stock Yards as usual.

The Denver Union Stock Yards Co.

FURTHER CONGRESSIONAL HEARINGS ON FABRIC LEGISLATION

Hearings on truth-in-fabric and other misbranding bills were opened at Washington on April 15th before the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. The Senate sub-committee had previously received testimony on these bills, but up to the present, no report has been made to the upper chamber of Congress.

The House committee hearings relate to twelve bills of the same general type that have been before Congress for several years. Those of greatest interest and importance, however, are the French-Capper and the Lodge-Rogers bills. The former calls for labeling of all fabrics or garments represented as being made of wool and entering into interstate commerce, the labeling to be of a character to show the maximum content of shoddy, which the bill defines as "any material obtained from any fabric or clippings of cloth of any fiber whatever, or secured from rags or from used apparel of any description, or any fiber that has been previously spun or woven into cloth, as well as wood, hemp, jute, flax, and hair fiber not properly classed as wool of any description and from whatever source obtained, also fur, feathers of every description and from whatever source obtained."

The bill introduced by Senator Lodge and Congressman Rogers has been considered as representing the views of the manufacturers and as an effort to prevent enactment of a law calling for compulsory labeling. This bill, which is described as the equivalent of the British Merchandise Marks Act, penalizes misleading or fraudulent advertising or other descriptions or representations of any class of merchandise, but does not require any labeling. This bill was

introduced last December in a somewhat changed form, apparently resulting from a compromise between the manufacturers' organizations and one or two prominent advertisers of virgin wool goods, who had been especially active in the work done by the National Sheep and Wool Bureau in promoting this class of legislation. The Lodge bill still leaves labeling of any merchandise entirely optional with the manufacturer or seller and refers to fabrics in particular terms by defining virgin or new wool as that which "has never previously been spun into yarn, woven into cloth or felted and is without admixture of cotton, jute, hemp, silk, reworked wool or any other fiber than new wool." The bill also defines "all wool" as "sheep's wool, lamb's wool, and hair of the Angora or Cashmere goat that has no admixture of cotton, jute, hemp, silk, or any other fiber." This latter provision would fully legalize the selling under the term "all wool," all fabrics or garments containing the maximum amount of shoddy of the most inferior and objectionable kind.

In the hearings, which are still under way, before the House committee, the advocates of the French-Capper type of legislation have called attention forcibly to the extreme danger of enacting the new phase of the Lodge bill. There can be no doubt that most of the deception of the public regarding the quality and content of woolen goods comes through the guaranteeing of "all wool" content. The purchasing public naturally concludes that such a guaranty ensures their receiving the best quality of wool when, as a matter of fact, they may be given 100 per cent shoddy, or as nearly that proportion as can be held in the form of a garment until sold or delivered.

Little that is new has been presented by any of the hundred witnesses who have signified their intention of testifying for or against the various bills. The House committee appears to have an active interest in the question, and there is no doubt that strong representations have been made from

the rural sections and on behalf of consumers in favor of a measure that will prevent the gross deceptions that have been practiced and that might still continue if the Lodge-Rogers bill should be made into law.

Friends of fabric legislation have always contended that the Federal Trade Commission has power to prevent the evils that have caused the complaints. That body, however, apparently has been busily engaged with other questions more easily handled and perhaps more popular in their appeal. There also has been uncertainty in the minds of members of the commission as to the line of distinction between shoddy and wool. The National Wool Growers Association and the Wyoming Wool Growers Association insist that the commission could and should proceed in its usual manner against any concerns selling as 'all wool,' fabrics or garments containing any quantity of wool that has been manufactured previously.

The proposed new clause of the Lodge bill, however, would define "all wool" in a way that would forever prevent action by the Federal Trade Commission, or in any other way to stop the unfair and misleading use of the term "all wool."

The opponents of the French bill have relied mainly upon arguments to the effect that labeling of shoddy would really not serve the interests of the purchasing public because no distinction can be made between the different grades of shoddy. These witnesses have been strong in their testimony regarding the high value of some shoddy and the low value of some virgin wool. Their intent apparently has been to lead the committee to believe that average shoddy is at least equal to average virgin wool. However, it is expected that the committee, in its realization of the necessity for some corrective measure, will recognize the true facts in the case and will report to the House a useful measure embodying the essential features, if not the full text, of the French-Capper bill. The members of the commit-

tee, to whom letters should be addressed in opposition to the Lodge bill and in favor of the French-Capper bill, are as follows:

Samuel E. Winslow, Massachusetts.
James S. Parker, New York.
John G. Cooper, Ohio.
Edward E. Denison, Illinois.
Everett Sanders, Indiana.
Schuyler Merritt, Connecticut.
Carl E. Mapes, Michigan.
William J. Graham, Illinois.
Walter H. Newton, Minnesota.
Homer Hoch, Kansas.
Adam M. Wyant, Pennsylvania.
Olger B. Burtness, North Dakota.
Alben W. Barkley, Kentucky.
Sam Rayburn, Texas.
George Huddleston, Alabama.
Clarence F. Lea, California.
Harry B. Hawes, Missouri.
Tilman B. Parks, Arkansas.
Robert Crosser, Ohio.
Ashton C. Shallenberger, Nebraska.
Parker Corning, New York.

MONTANA NEWS

Lee

March was cold and cloudy and also brought much snow; April has been about the same until the last three days (24th). There was a big fall of snow—a regular blizzard—on April 16th, but it was not very cold. Sheep generally have wintered well and the prospects are good for a successful lambing. Feed is coming pretty well, considering the cold weather. About all the hay was used up; some fed corn also.

I got ten coyote pups on April 15th (no bounty, of course, and the Government was not on the job either). The Government men are doing excellent work, however; only there is not enough of them to cover so much country. The stockmen should help them bag all they can in every way.

Some lambs have been contracted at around 10 cents; also, some wool has been contracted.

Wages are good for men who will do their part. They range from \$50 to \$75. The old-time herders are getting very scarce, and it is hard to break in the new ones.

Land is so cheap here that it can not be sold at anything like its cost.
Linn L. Givler.

* * *

Niarada

Spring weather has been colder than usual, but it is improving now and there is lots of green grass. The ewe bands are in excellent condition. Lambing is in progress now with good results.

About 75 per cent of the sheep use the National Forests here. The forests, however, are heavily timbered and a band of ewes and lambs needs large areas.

We have wintered 2,000 ewes; there are perhaps not over 3,500 sheep in our county (Flathead). This is a very good sheep country and there is room for more of them. Grass comes early; the winters are mild; and feed prices, reasonable. Our greatest difficulties are in getting experienced help and getting rid of the coyotes.

Mentioning coyotes leads me to observe that I think the abolition of the bounty law works a hardship on the isolated sheepmen. So far we have been unable to secure the Government poisons—too much red tape for the man in a section where there is no livestock organization. I also think that unless these Biological trappers go after the coyotes in the timber in the fall after the gophers have gone to bed, western Montana can produce enough coyotes to keep the rest of you fellows stocked for years to come. That is the lean period of a coyote's year—no gophers, no eggs, no young birds, deer too fleet, and no sick wild animals to devour. At this period these "Bi" trappers should be permitted to kill a deer for the carcass.

E. White (Big Draw Sheep Co.)

Names of Wool Growers Who Have Pledged Payments to The National Wool Growers Association in the Amount of One Cent Per Head of Sheep or Lambs Sold.

The lists appearing below include the names of wool growers on record in the office of the National Association on May 10, 1924, as having agreed to make payments in support of the association's work to the extent of one cent for each sheep or lamb marketed during the year.

These arrangements authorize the commission houses receiving shipments from any of these individuals to make deductions from the accounts of sales in the amount of one cent per head and to remit the total direct to the National Wool Growers Association.

ARIZONA

Brooksby Bros., Fredonia
Espil, Pete, Flagstaff
Frisco Mtn. Sheep Co., Flagstaff
Morgan, Wm., Phoenix
Verkamp, John G., Flagstaff
Wilbur, G. H., Heber

CALIFORNIA

Bidegaray, D., Huron
Brownells, I. W. & Son, Orland
Chism, W. H., Yuba City
Clarke, Frank C., Laytonville
Cleary, Geo. J., Mgr.
Whitney Estate, Rocklin
Davis, J. C., Corning
Elgorriaga, Frank, Fresno
Erramoupe, John, Eagleville
Errotabere, Andres, Huron
Fleming, J. J., Wendell
Foster, E. R., Dixon
Granless, R. E., Ione
Hibberd, F. F., Yorkville
Howell, J. M. & Sons, Red Bluff
Irish, C. L., Red Bluff
Ithurburn, Bert, Susanville
King, Ralph M., Milford
Logan, H. A. Live S. Co., Willows
Maurer Cattle Co., Los Angeles
Owens, Chas. G., Livermore
Poco, Peter, Napa
Spencer Ranch Co., Cranmore
Weld, Lydia G., Lancaster
Wilcox, G. B., Red Bluff
Williams, Geo. E., Likely
Williams, Geo. L., Likely

COLORADO

Arnet, Adam, Thatcher
Biery, E. R., Monte Vista
Buckley, A. R., Hartsel
Carpenter, F. D., Montrose
Cochrane, A. B., Saguache
Collar, Frank, Monte Vista
Collins, S. B., Wagon Wheel Gap
Erickson, Elio L., Monte Vista
Fitzpatrick, Jas. H., Montrose
Fullininder, H. A. & C. B. & Son
Del Norte, Colorado

Getz, George, Monte Vista
Getz, P. H., Monte Vista
Gilbreath, W. I., Monte Vista
Gordon & Ocamica, Gd. Junction
Haigler, Bert E., Monte Vista
Hotchkiss, Adair, Jr., Delta
Jacques, A. V., Saguache
Jolley, H., Grand Junction
Jordan, Mike, Saguache
Lauer, F. H., Monte Vista
Means, Frank H., Saguache
Marold, Carl, Saguache
Murray, James, Las Animas
Parma Land Co., Monte Vista
Perdew, Olin, Monte Vista
Price, F. A., Gypsum
Raby, James, Saguache
Rominger, W. E., Saguache
Shellenberger, R. W., Saguache
Slane & Archuleta, Saguache
Sylvester, L. B., Monte Vista
Tawney, R. A., Grand Junction
Thompson, L. E., Las Animas
Utah-Colo. L. & L. S. Co., Hayden
Wallace, Boyd D., Monte Vista
Williams, Eugene, Saguache
Woodard, Ray, Saguache

IDAHO

Achin, J. J., Pocatello
Allhands, Bernard, Leadore
Anderson, H. G., Tendoy
Arnold, G. S., Rexburg
Austin, Thomas B., Soda Springs
Bacon & Goodman, Twin Falls
Ball, Orson, Rigby
Ball, S. A., Tendoy
Barber, W. R., Rupert
Barclay, Michael, Blackfoot
Barkdull, W. E., American Falls
Barnes, Ed. C., Idaho Falls
Bartholomew, Peter, Aberdeen
Beech, Thos. F., Rupert
Benson, L., Leadore
Berg, Henry H., Springfield
Bergeson, H. E., Weston
Bischoff, Jos. P., Idaho Falls
Blakely Bros., Heiss
Blastock, Robt., Filer
Brailsford, A. H., Hagerman
Bremell, H. M., Rigby

Brown, A. W., Rigby
Bruneau Sheep Co., Mtn. Home
Burr, P. O., Rigby
Burtenshaw, Ben, Idaho Falls
Byram, Wm., Idaho Falls
Caine, A. H., Soda Springs
Call, Ellis, Rigby
Capson, George H., Blackfoot
Carpenter, W. W., Tendoy
Christensen, M., American Falls
Clark Bros., Malad
Clay, C. M., Riggins
Clifford, A. N., Menan
Clifford, O. C., Menan
Clinton, J. E., Boise
Chuff, R. W., Sugar City
Cockrell, Ora, Salmon
Corbett, J. E., Bancroft
Coulson, E. B., Aberdeen
Coumerich, Joseph, Blackfoot
Cox, L. D., Shelley
Dredge, J. H., Malad
Eames, R. W., Roberts
Edwards, J. T., Idaho Falls
Estel, F. W., American Falls
Fairbanks, D. M., Driggs
Fall Creek Sheep Co., Am. Falls
Farmer, James, Bliss
Finch, H. L., Soda Springs
Flynn, G. B., Declo
Freeman, Owen, Georgetown
Garner, G. W., Sugar City
Garner, J. E., Rexburg
Garner, L. J., Sugar City
Garner, Lawrence, Sugar City
Geesey, Geo. W., American Falls
Geokas, Tom J., American Falls
Glen, A., Rigby
Gilbert, E. P., Notus
Gooding, E. S., Shoshone
Gooding, F. H., Jr., Shoshone
Griffin, Henry A., Rigby
Groot, C. J., Antelope
Hamilton Bros., Sugar City
Hamilton, Chas., Sugar City
Hamilton, J. W., Sugar City

Hansen, R. P., Shelley
Hansen, Chas., Sugar City
Hansen, Enoch W., Shelley
Hart, C. O., Roberts
Hart, G. L., Menan
Hart, J. W., Jr., Roberts
Hill, Samuel, Idaho Falls
Houtz Bros., Henry
Holland, J. H., Rigby
Howarth, W. C., Bancroft
Huff, W. A., Pocatello
Hunsinger, Samuel, Aberdeen
Hunt, R. S., Rexburg
Jacobs, C. B., Rigby
Jardine, Wm., Naf
Johnson, H. L., Georgetown
Johnson, L. F., Idaho Falls
Johnson, S. B., Rupert
Jones, W. H., Rigby
Jougard, Pete, Idaho Falls
Jost, James, Shelley
Kelly, Heber, Idaho Falls
Kilpatrick Bros., Picabo
Kimbrough, Koski & Carrey, Warren
Laidlaw & Brockie, Muldoon
Laird, James, Idaho Falls
Lawrence, A. T., American Falls
Lau, J. E., Soda Springs
Lee, John, Idaho Falls
Lee, Worth S., Mountain Home
Lincoln, Ivan G., Twin Falls
Little, J. D., Howe
Mabey, J. A., Bancroft
Madsen, H. P., Rigby
MacRae, Collin, Paul
Mahaffey, Stephen A., Tendoy
McCulloch, John, Rexburg
Miller, Jesse G., Rigby
Miller, W. G., Rigby
Molen Bros., Sugar City
Moore, R. M., Baker
Morris, Thos. B., Pocatello
Moulton, Denton, Driggs
Muir, Mrs. Jas., Aberdeen
McClure, S. W., Bliss
McConnell, John, Jerome
McFarland, P. M., Rigby
McMurray, C. H., Oakley
McMurray, John, Oakley

apply in Arizona. In Wyoming and a number of other states, the matter is to be acted upon at the next annual conventions.

Sheepmen and others wishing to contribute to the National Association on this basis and who have not had an opportunity to do so may cut out and sign the blank form at the foot of page 25 and return it to the National Wool Growers Association. In cases where it is possible to determine the number of sheep to be marketed this year, it is requested that check be sent at the time of forwarding the signed card.

McPherson, Dan P., Salmon
 Newman, A. S., Rigby
 Novinger & Darrah, Shoshone
 Olmter, Wm., Lemhi
 Orme, J. C. & Co., Idaho Falls
 Orme, S. C., Squirtrel
 Parker, C. J., Idaho Falls
 Pearson Bros., Leadore
 Peterson, Hyrum B., Teton
 Peterson Sheep Co., Idaho Falls
 Phillips, L. H., Aberdeen
 Pincock, John E., Sugar City
 Price, Parley, Blackfoot
 Prunty, Guy B., Muldoon
 Pioneer L. S. Co., Burley
 Reed, James, Thornton
 Rich, R., Burley
 Ricks, E. & A., Sugar City
 Ricks, Theodore, Sugar City
 Rhodes, W. E., Rigby
 Rhinehart, E. F., Boise
 Ross & Company, Mtn. Home
 Saller, A. C., American Falls
 Sauer, Wm., Lewisville
 Servel, Xavier, Pocatello
 Shippen, T. C., Menan
 Smith & McCulloch, Rexburg
 Smith, Sld D., Shoshone
 Smith, T. W., Rexburg
 Sproat, Hugh, Boise
 Stanger, Geo. W., Am. Falls
 Steadman, Alice J. Kirk,

Soda Springs
 Steadman, Chas., Soda Springs
 Stolorthy, E. A., Shelley
 Stucki, Fred, Idaho Falls
 Sutton, H. G., Thornton
 Sweet, D. F., Twin Falls
 Swenson, Andrew, St. Anthony
 Taylor Sheep Co., Burley
 Taylor, E. J., Driggs
 Taylor, J. L. & Sons, Rigby
 Taylor, R. L., Bancroft
 Taylor, W. W., Driggs
 Thomas, John L., Sugar City
 Thompson, G. W., Idaho Falls
 Vanderford, T. S., Aberdeen
 Ward Bros., Malad City
 Wasdon, W. W., Rexburg
 Weeks, C. L., Boise
 Wells, Edwin, Twin Falls
 Whitworth, John, Bancroft
 Winmill, E. A., Sugar City
 Wood Live Stock Co., Spencer
 Yearlan, Emma R., Lemhi
 Yearsley, Wm., Roberts
 Young, W. J. & Son, Thornton

MONTANA

Armitage, W. A. & H., Wisdom
 Arneson, A. H., Big Timber
 Beedle Bros., Teigen
 Berg Ranch Co., Lennep
 Boyd, William, Ovanda
 Carmichael, J. H., Augusta
 Carney, John, Springdale
 Carr, F. M., Dell
 Cook, A. B., Townsend
 Cornell, Roscoe, Dillon
 Deer Lodge Farm Co., Deer L.
 Edinger, Isaac, Divide
 Fry, A. E., Limestone
 Grande, A. C., Lennep
 Harkness, Ernest I., Dell
 Harrison, J. D., Bannack
 Hensen, W. R., Cleveland
 Hildreth, H. D., Armstead
 Hoffman, Ferd H., Alzada
 Jamieson & Murray, Glasgow
 Keller, J. E., Lima
 Kennison, Edgar, Dell
 Manhattan Company, Manhattan
 Mannix & Wilson, Gold Creek
 Meine, L. S. Co., Dillon
 Nelson & Son., Deer Lodge

Northwestern L. S. Co., Shonkin
 Olsen, W. S., Silver Bow
 Orr, Dr. W. C., Dillon
 Schneider, John, Alder
 Schulz, Otto A., Sheridan
 Selway & Gardiner, Anaconda
 Selway Sheep Co., Dillon
 Sieben L. S. Co., Helena
 Smith, E. W., Donavan
 Thompson, Henry, Dell
 Tinsley & Wilkes, Hysham
 Tintinger, C. R., Cascade
 Williams & Pauly, Deer Lodge
 Winnecook Rch. Co., Winnecook

NEVADA

Adams McGill Co., Ely
 Griswold & Hudson, Elko
 Handley Bros., Eureka
 Jenkins, W. T. Co., Battle Mtn.
 Smith Creek L. S. Co., Elko
 Steptoe L. S. Co., Wells

NEW MEXICO

Atkinson, M. D., Corona
 Baker Bros., Aztec
 Fullerton, W. S., Datil
 Godding, T. F., Albuquerque
 Howe, S. S., Aztec
 Hubbard, A. T., Aztec
 Hubbard, Harry, Aztec
 Ilfeld, Louis, Albuquerque
 Jacquez, A. C., Laplata
 Jacquez, J. T., Blanco
 Jacquez, Ramon, Blanco
 Ingham, A. E., Roswell
 Munoz, Press, Blanco
 Troy L. S. Co., Raton
 Turner, F. E., Dayton

OREGON

Allen, W. P., Junction
 Arrien, J. R., Westfall
 Bailey, Meredith, Jr., Sisters
 Baldwin Sheep Co., Madras
 Bales, C. V., Kimberly
 Barratt, W. B. & Son, Heppner
 Benfer, H. A., Pendleton
 Breese, J. R., Prineville
 Brogan, Thos. J., Antelope
 Boylen, Eugene N., Echo
 Butte Creek L. S. Co., Fossil
 Campbell Bros., Lone Rock
 Chapman, F. V., Pilot Rock
 Cleveland, W. H., Heppner
 Cleveland, C. E., Stanfield
 Connolly, Thos. A., Maupin
 Cunha, Joseph, Echo
 Currin, Hugh C., Pilot Rock
 Dobbin & Huffman, Joseph
 Doherty, Pat, Pilot Rock
 Edward, M. G., Pilot Rock
 Gentry, L. Y., Heppner
 Gibson, T. S., Pilot Rock
 Groshens, E. T., Heppner
 Hamilton, T. S., Ashwood
 Hardie, David, Condon
 Hayes, Jos. M., Heppner
 Hilton & Burgess, Fossil
 Hopkins Bros., Stanfield
 Hoskins, J. C., Stanfield
 Huddliston, J. B., Lone Rock
 Hynd Bros., Heppner
 Jacobsen, Oscar, Sr., No. Powder
 Johnson, Ernest P., Wallowa
 Johnson, L. C., Enterprise
 Jones, L. L., Mitchell
 Jones, Ross, North Powder
 Kaser, Jacob, Burnt Ranch
 Keene, Arthur C., Heppner
 Kelly, John J., Heppner
 Kenny, Michael, Heppner
 Ketchum, D. P., The Dalles
 Kilkenny, John, Heppner
 Knox, F. A., Fossil

Kueney, Frank, Beckley
 Laughlin, E. J., Fife
 Lee, Charles, Baker
 McEntire, John C., Heppner
 McGrear, Edwin, Antelope
 McRae, Farguhar, Clarno
 Mahoney, W. S., Heppner
 Mamee, John W., Boardman
 Maidment, J. W., Lone Rock
 Mathews, C. W., Pendleton
 Miller, L. B., No. Portland
 Miner & Thompson, Heppner
 Monahan, Frank, Heppner
 Mossie & Sons, Ukiah
 Murtha, James, Condon
 Neill, E. D., Echo
 Nutley, Frank E., Burns
 O'Brien, Thos., Echo
 Oliver Bros., John Day
 Pedro, Joseph V., Pilot Rock
 Ragsdale, C. P., Baker
 Reilly, Pat., Ashwood
 Riddell, Wm., & Sons, Monmouth
 Ringsmeyer, H., Dayville
 Rooper Rch. Inc. H. E., Antelope
 Robertson, A. B., Condon
 Rugg, G. W., Pilot Rock
 Sloan, Frank, Stanfield
 Slusher, Dale, Pendleton
 Smith, E. F., Heppner
 Stanfield, G. E., Vale
 Steiger, Walter, Baker
 Taylor, Ben., Mitchell
 Thompson, Ralph, Heppner
 Wakerly & Logan, Westfall
 Wallowa Co. W.G. Assn., Wallowa
 Warner, K. G., Pilot Rock
 Welch, J. M., Izee
 Wilkinson, Frank, Heppner
 Wright, Clyde G., Hardman
 Yancey, S. W., Prineville

SOUTH DAKOTA

Clarkson, E. W., Buffalo

TEXAS

Downie, Chas., Sanderson
 Sherbino Bros., Glrvin
 Thompson, Phillip, Sterling
 Trent, J. L., Ft. Stockton

UTAH

Adams, Chas. D., Parowan
 Adams, Charles, Parowan
 Adams, D. H., Layton
 Adams, Hugh L., Parowan
 Adams, Paul M., Parowan
 Adams, T. D., Parowan
 Ahlstrom, Frank, Tropic
 Allred, Mathias, Nephi
 Allred, Orson P., Ephraim
 Anderson, A. R., Fairview
 Anderson Bros., Logan
 Anderson, Fred C., Ephraim
 Anderson, Hyrum, Ephraim
 Anderson, J. E., Cedar City
 Anderson, Louis P., Ephraim
 Anderson, N. O., Ephraim
 Anderson, A. H., Salt Lake City
 Armstrong, Andrew, Ephraim
 Armstrong, John, Ephraim
 Austin Bros. Assn., Salt Lake
 Baghall, Jos. F., Chester
 Bartholomew, J. S., Ephraim
 Barton, S. C., Manti
 Bayles, H. D., Parowan
 Beck, Joe I., Spring City
 Benson, Edgar, Parowan
 Berry, Jos. I., Salt Lake City
 Braithwaite, Thos., Manti
 Bullock, R. W., Cedar City
 Bushnell, E. B., Meadow
 Byergo, A. T., Ephraim
 Candland, W. D. & Sons.,
 Mt. Pleasant
 Carson, Geo. G., Salem

Bullock, Peter, Cedar City
 Chamberlain, Howard Cedar City
 Christensen, E. P., Ephraim
 Christensen, J. W., Fairview
 Christensen, Andrew, Ephraim
 Christensen, N. P., Ephraim
 Christensen, Willard, Ephraim
 Clark, Orton, Parowan
 Clark, O. Wilford, Cannonville
 Clark, P. A., Parowan
 Cobabe, F. J., Ogden
 Cook, D. W., Logan
 Cook, W. L., Salt Lake City
 Collard, W. O., Salt Lake City
 Covey & Blaney, Salt Lake City
 Cox, Geo. B., Jr., Manti
 Cox, F. M., Jr., Manti
 Crane, F. T., Riverton
 Crane, H. S., Riverton
 Dahl, Niels N., Spring City
 Dalton, Harley W., Parowan
 Dalton, Jos. B., Parowan
 Davenport, Horace, Parowan
 Davenport, Thos., Parowan
 Davis, John, Cannonville
 Davis, John N. & Son, Vernal
 Davis, Rees, New Harmony
 Day Farms Co., Parowan
 Desert L. S. Co., Woods Cross
 Duke, O. C., Ephraim
 Dorlus, C. R., Ephraim
 Douglas, Ed., Ephraim
 Douglas, Clark, Cedar City
 Edmunds, T. J., Wales
 Esplin, G. W., Cedar City
 Esplin, Francis, Cedar City
 Evans, W. L., Parowan
 Folster, Dean, Ephraim
 Frazier Bros., Woodruff
 Frishknecht, W. G., Manti
 Gardner, Fernleigh, Cedar City
 Gardner, W. H., Sandy
 Gee, Frank, Ephraim
 Garrett, Willard, Nephi
 Goff, James, Panguitch
 Green, Jas. S., Parowan
 Hall, F. M., Manti
 Hansen, W. S., Collinston
 Harvey, Hugh W., Heber
 Hansen, G. Aaron, Ephraim
 Hanson, H. P., Ephraim
 Hansen, Parley, Ephraim
 Hansen, Ray, Manti
 Hatch, C. W., Woods Cross
 Haynes, Howard H., Salt Lake
 Hatch, Israel, Kanab
 Heaton, Jonathan, Alton
 Heaton, Junius, Alton
 Henderson, J., Panguitch
 Higbee, E. J., Cedar City
 Hopkins, J. D., Cedar City
 Hodges Bros., Logan
 Isaacson, Martin, Ephraim
 Jacob, I. H., Salt Lake City
 Jacobsen, Reneb F., Ftn. Green
 Jacobsen, Virgel P., Ftn. Green
 Jensen, Hiram C., Hyrum
 Jensen, John E., Moroni
 Jensen, Wm., Price
 Jensen, M., Brigham City
 Jensen, P. C., Bear River
 Jensen, Harold W., Ephraim
 Jensen, Ole C., Ephraim
 Jensen, P. D., Ephraim
 Jeremy, Ethan, Salt Lake City
 Johnson, John, Tropic
 Johnson, Wm., Annabella
 Jones, Lehi W., Cedar City
 Jones, D. L., Cedar City
 Jones, Edgar, Cedar City
 Jones, Henry L., Cedar City
 Jones, Orien R., Cedar City
 Jorgensen, Gilbert, Ephraim
 Jorgensen, S. M., Salina
 Jorgensen, S. M., Ephraim

Kearnes Bros., Salt Lake City
 Kearn, Alfred, Laketown
 Kelson, Alma, Ephraim
 King, Emery, Teasdale
 King, Leland, Teasdale
 Lamoreaux, Clarence, Cedar City
 Larsen, Wm., Jr., Ephraim
 Little, T. D., Cedar City
 Livingston, A. D., Manti
 Lovate, J. T., Manti
 Lund, Chris, Ephraim
 Lund, Emily, Manti
 Lund, Melvin, Manti
 Lund, Peter, Manti
 Lund, Ray P., Manti
 Lundell, Albert, Cedar City
 Lunt, H. U., Cedar City
 Lyman, W. H., Parowan
 Mackay, John C., Salt Lake City
 Madsen, P. C., Manti
 Madsen, Wm. L., Mt. Pleasant
 Marriott, M. S., Ogden
 Maylett, Frank, Manti
 McCoy, W. M., Vernal
 Messer, J. H., Cedar City
 Meyrick, J. D., Mt. Pleasant
 Mickelson, Albert, Parowan
 Mortensen, Peter, Ephraim
 Mortensen, S. C., Parowan
 Murray Sheep Co., Garrison
 McKay Bros., Huntsville
 Nebeker, Hyrum, Laketown
 Nebeker, J. & Son, Stockton
 Newton, H. J., Magna
 Newton E. Noyes, Ephraim
 Newton, Leslie, Magna
 Nelson, R. B., Cedar City
 Nelson, Bengt, Cedar City
 Nielson, Chas., Salina
 Nielson, Jos., Brigham City
 Nielson, L. B., Ephraim
 Okerlund, Geo. W., Loa
 Oldroyd, T. J., Provo
 Olsen, Charles A., Spring City
 Olsen, Charles, Ephraim
 Olsen, Landvig, Ephraim
 Olsen, Orson, Ephraim
 Orme, W. G., Nephi
 Ostler, J. S., Salt Lake City
 Ostler, S. L., Ogden
 Oswald, Wm., Salt Lake City
 Ottoson, H. P., Talmage
 Owens, E. M., Cedar City
 Pace, H. A., New Harmony
 Pace, J. C., Cedar City
 Paradise L. & L. S. Co., Paradise
 Paramore, J. A., Parowan
 Pendleton, W. W., Parowan
 Peterson, Cassidy, Ephraim
 Peterson, Clarence, Ephraim
 Peterson, Ephraim, Ephraim
 Peterson, Ernest, Hyrum
 Petersen, J. E., Hyrum
 Petersen, L., Hyrum
 Peterson, P. C., Jr., Ephraim
 Peterson, S. P., Ephraim
 Peterson, Willard, Hyrum
 Peterson, T. W., Hyrum
 Peterson, P. C., Ephraim
 Poulson, A. S., Mt. Pleasant
 Poulson, Heber, Ephraim
 Poulson, Orson, Ephraim
 Poulson, Ralph, Mt. Pleasant
 Powell, C. W., Jr., Richfield
 Reader, J. H., Vernal
 Rex, W. T., Randolph
 Richins, A. E., Henefer
 Rickenbach, Jos., Glenwood
 Rigby Ranch Co., Castle Rock
 Robinson, Jas. C., Jr., Parowan
 Robinson, John R. Jr. Cedar City
 Robertson, D. A., Provo
 Schultz, Fred, Ephraim
 Seely, J. H. & Son, Mt. Pleasant
 Seely, Joseph, Mt. Pleasant

Shand, Robert C., Manti
 Shand, J. W., Manti
 Showalter, J. B., Panguitch
 Smart Bros. Sheep Co., Salt Lake
 Smith, C. J., Cedar City
 Smith, James, Cedar City
 Smith, J. N., Cedar City
 Smith, Lamar, Cedar City
 Smith, Moroni, Salt Lake
 Sorenson, Fred, Brigham City
 Sorenson, Parley E., Ephraim
 Sorenson, Walter, Ephraim
 Spencer, D. J., Escalante
 Spilsbury, Archie P., Cedar City
 Stanfield, Fred, Mt. Pleasant
 Stevens, Alma, Ephraim
 Sutton & Eliason, Grantsville
 Steadman, Walter, Sandy
 Stubbs Bros., Parowan
 Stubbs, Jasper, Parowan
 Stubbs, Walter, Parowan
 Swapp, Arch., Cedar City
 Swapp, Wm. J., Provo
 Taylor, Geo. Harris, Ephraim
 Thompson, D. H., Ephraim
 Thompson, D. W., Ephraim
 Thompson, Jacob, Ephraim
 Thorley, Harry, Cedar City
 Urie, Alex., Cedar City
 Urie, Don C., Cedar City
 Warren, J. A., Parowan
 Watson, J. R., Spring City
 Watson, W. E., Mt. Pleasant
 White, C. D., Beaver
 White, Sam. O., Jr., Beaver City
 Williams, F. D., Minersville
 Witbeck, Wm., Vernal
 Wight, Lewis S., Brigham City
 Wilson, J. B., Midway
 Williams, E. E., Cedar City
 Williams, Wm., Cedar City
 Winslow, George, Manti
 Wintch, W., Manti
 Wood Bros., Trenton
 Wood, G. J., Brigham City
 Wright & Wright, Salt Lake
 Wright Bros., Upton, Utah

WASHINGTON

A & B Sheep Co., Gold Creek
 Anderson Bros., Ellensburg
 Agor, Ben, Yakima
 Ailbritten, W. T., Alderdale
 Ayers, J. R., Hoover
 Beeks, J. W., Goodnoe Hill

Benson & Martin, Yakima
 Berg, Ernest, Yakima
 Billington, F. C., Alderdale
 Bousquet, A. A., Wenatchee
 Brune, Leo F., Grand Dalles
 Bryson, Elmer D., Walla Walla
 Buchholtz, Wm., Yakima
 Burlingame, E. C., Walla Walla
 Butler & Knox, Yakima
 Chambers, Geo., Selah
 Coffin, H. Stanley, Yakima
 Davis, S. V., Walla Walla
 Dickinson, B. L., Dayton
 Davis Bros., Pullman
 DeRuwe Bros., Turner
 Drumheller, Thos. J., Walla Walla
 Dunn Bros., Wapato
 Escure, Ramon, Burke
 Fleming, A. G., Sunnyside
 Fletcher, Forest, Selah
 Forquer, Ed., Granger
 Canquet, P., Waitsburg
 Gibson Packing Co., Yakima
 Hales, C. A., Pasco
 Hendricks, Geo., Connell
 Heron, Robt., Yakima
 Hill, Mercer S., Prosser
 Hooper, R. J., La Crosse
 Jackman, Geo., Yakima
 Jackson, J. L., Starbuck
 Jackson, R. A., Estate
 Jackson, R. A., Roosevelt
 Jaekel, J. A., Fallbridge
 Kemp, Walter, Prosser
 Jaussand, Leon, Walla Walla
 Johnson, Geo. F., Fairplay
 Kohler, K. O., Ellensburg
 Lambert, Urban, Ephrata
 Lambdin, Geo. E., Touchet
 Lauzier, L. C., Ephrata
 Lauzier, Paul, Yakima
 Leonardo, M. A., Grand Dalles
 Lesamiz, Victor, Tonaske
 Mabton Sheep Co., Mabton
 MacPherson Bros., Wenatchee
 Meyer, Edmund, Ritzville
 Morron, James, Yakima
 Matlock, W. T., Alderdale
 McColl, Kenneth, Macali
 McCall, R. W., Macali
 McGregor L. & L. S. Co., Hooper
 McGuffie & Rowe, Yakima
 McMenamin & Word, Sixprong
 Mudd, W. E., Ellensburg
 Nagel Bros., Ringold

Northwest L. S. Co., Ellensburg
 Olliver, P. C., Yakima
 Owen Sheep Co., Spokane
 Prior, Archle, Yakima
 Prior, George, Yakima
 Prosser Sheep Co., Prosser
 Renner, Heron P., Yakima
 Rennie, Chas., Naches
 Roberts, Emile, Yakima
 Roberts, Harry F., Yakima
 Roberts, W. A., Yakima
 Rothrock, F. M. Co., Spokane
 Reynaud, Peter, Yakima
 Schneider, Louis V., Sunnyside
 Simpson, Alva A., Saguache
 Smith, T. H., Yakima
 Smithson Co., Ellensburg
 Stewart, S. O., Yakima
 Taylor L. & L. S. Co., Hooper
 Triangle Sheep Co., Prosser
 Treiber, A. C., Yakima
 Underwood Sheep Co., Yakima
 Utydeness, Jacob, Moxee City
 Vanhay, John M., Goldendale
 Vessey, Mrs. Etta, Yakima
 Warden L. Co., Yakima
 Wenner, F. S., Yakima
 White Sheep Co., Yakima
 White, Horace A., Roosevelt
 White Swan L. Co., White Swan
 Wilson, Gordon, Sunnyside
 Wilson, William, Yakima
 Yakima Sheep Co., Yakima

WYOMING

Baskett Bros., Shoshoni
 Brooks, B. B., Co., Casper
 Cluff, Chet L., Saratoga
 Diamond C. Sh. Co., Riverton
 Gloeckner Bros., Powell
 Hanson, Anton, Evanston
 Heald Bros., Cody
 Hedgecock, H. I., Punteneey
 Jenne, Jacob, Douglas
 Lee, Rasmus, Casper
 Pole Creek L. S. Co., Kemmerer
 Quealy, P. J., Kemmerer
 Ramage Bros., Lysite
 Rasmussen, Geo. A., Roberts
 Rasmussen Bros., Rock Springs
 Richter, Paul, Cody
 South Pass L. & L. S. Co., South Pass
 Taylor, George, Tensleep
 Woodruff, J. D., Shoshoni

CUT OFF, SIGN AND SEND TO THE NATIONAL WOOL GROWERS ASSOCIATION

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

I hereby agree to pay to the National Wool Growers Association for its use in activities in behalf of sheep raisers an amount equal to one cent for each sheep or lamb raised by me and sold during each year.

In case my lambs or sheep are sold at home I agree to pay the amount to the National Wool Growers Association as directed.

In case of consignment to stockyards markets I authorize the commission houses handling my shipments to deduct the amount from the proceeds of my sales and remit it to the National Wool Growers Association.

Signed

Post Office.....State

I shall probably sell in 1924.....number of head to

(Markets)

Persons or firms making payment of \$5 or over will be enrolled as members of the National Wool Growers Association and will receive the National Wool Grower.

Letter From a Shepherd to His Pal

Wickalulu,
May 1924.

Dear Ern:

I wish you was here so's I could tell you how I just saved a pilgrim. We got a big Swede herding the yearlings and he went to town a few days ago for a little layoff and there he ran into a Eastern party, a regular novelist as makes his coin writing stories for the magazines. Well, he cabbaged onto Ole and panned him for Western materials. Now there ain't nothing real Western about that Swede except his hat and his appetite, but this writer person didn't know better and went and bought a quart of moonshine and proceeded to make Ole talkative. Then Ole bought a quart and between the two of 'em they drank til they couldn't see each other no more and then they rolled over and went to sleep.

After a while they woke up, and just to remember themselves they traded hats. Ole did want to cut a lock off the writer guy's hare, thinking he'd been out with a couple of girls, but he realized his mistake in time and confined hisself to the hat. I sure did roast him about that trade. He comes dragging into camp wearing a cute little lid as had a printing on the sweatband saying "Ye Distinctive Shoppe." It was full of silk and hare oil and for that Ole traded a perfectly good John B. as had cost twenty bucks and was worth the money. Lucky for him I had a old one of mine stuck under the bed which he had recourse to, leaving the Distinctive in its place.

This afternoon I was just sitting here, gazing out acrost this unsurveyed geologic liability, wondering what color hared girl would be most true to a million dollars cash when I see Ole's hat come drifting into the horizon. There was somebody under it and I

got out my field glass. Darn me, Ern, if it wasn't this writer person. He was wabbling along, weaving this way and that, and frequently sitting down. You could tell there was something wrong, so I slipped on a hoss and herded him into camp.

It seems like he'd taken a notion to walk over to White Bonnet Peak before breakfast so's to animate his appetite. White Bonnet is seventy miles in line from most anywhere in these parts with a surprising lot of scenery you hadn't noticed before strung in between. That novelist put in two days and nights trying to get off the desert—and he didn't care where he'd land neither, just so's he'd got off. Once he'd walked five miles to talk to a man and found it was a stone monument. When he lay down to sleep the coyotes howled in his ear; and once he missed a lonesome death by a fraction of a inch when a rattler struck at him for tramping over his diamonds. He was sure out seeing the West, and it pained him to think that there was so much of it left in the old unrefined state.

His main need was grub. I never saw anybody so completely out of grub. I thought I never would get him stocked up again. He got away with a couple of cans of tomatoes—then went to liquidate his thirst—he annihilated a pan of bisquits, licked up a pot of beans, gnawed a shank of mutton to the bone and hovered lovingly over a pot of fruit as I had figured would a lasted me and Ole for three days. I think he quit because nature called a halt. His skin was tight as a drum and he was as full as a Horn of Plenty.

Then he lay back on my bunk and burned up about a quarter's worth of tobacco—just lay there and revelled in smoke while he told me of the desert and how he'd conquered the same. By gosh, it was sure interesting! And he told me of a real western guy he'd met in town, a six foot cowboy with three notches on his gat and a decep-

tive capacity for moonshine. He told me as how he'd drank this big boy under the table and how he was going to make him the star actor in a novel he had all doped out.

There's going to be a desert in this here yarn, a real desert, where the nearest distance between any two given points is plumb unattainable; a place removed and remote; a mystic waste without end, haunted by a weird white peack and inhabited by deadly snakes and false pretenses built of stone. There'll be a tense blond maiden, outlaws hiding from an imminent justice, long nights full of peril all mixed up with a violent food shortage and a situation as nobody but a cowboy would dare to contradict.

It's going to be some yarn and he's going to send me a autographed copy—what do you know about that? But just as he was a telling me I see Ole coming up towards camp with the herd, and I couldn't bear it to let him see his hero coming in on the tail end of a herd of sheep. So I loaded him on a hoss and took him over a ridge from where he could see town. I took along the Silk Distinctive though, for I had my eye on Ole's hat. I shoed it to him and he whinnied with joy at the sight of his own brand of cover. Then I told him as how there'd been a cowboy got drunk on moonshine, went over on the reservation and tried to abduct a young squaw; but the braves followed and killed him. The coyotes, I told him, ate the carcass and this hat was all we found. Well, sir—he turned pale as a sheet, said something about having been party to a unforgivable sin, grabbed the Distinctive Shoppe and beat it for town.

Now Ern, do you think it would be allright for me to follow the dictates of my conscience and make this hat of Ole's personal to me? It just fits me and I need a new lid. Hope this problem won't be too many for you and that you'll soon write, as ever,

Your friend and Pal,

Richard A. Wormwood.

Sheep Raising In Orange and Walnut Orchards

By James C. Knollin

Arriving at the Los Angeles County ranch of Mr. W. S. Sheets a few weeks ago, the first sight that arrested my attention was a fine looking flock of Hampshire sheep contentedly munching oranges from a trough in their corral. A large pile of fruit outside the fence suggested that oranges were the regular diet of these ovine epicureans.

"Yes," replied the proprietor in response to our inquiries, "they not only like oranges but seem to thrive on them. One ewe will eat three or four dozen in a day. I haul the culls from the packing house, dump them in a pile, and let the sheep help themselves. The oranges seem to act as a tonic or conditioner and take the place of green pasture or other succulent feed."

This may explain Mr. Sheets' success in maintaining sheep under close confinement, for his orchard is clean-cultivated as most orange groves are, and he keeps the flock penned up practically all the time. They are induced to take exercise by feeding them in a shed by the roadside, connected with their corral by a long lane. The feed is delivered by motor truck at the feed barn, obviating the necessity of hauling it through the orchard. The pens are near the center of the 10-acre grove, where several trees had been removed for various reasons, making a small open space.

Mr. Sheets has only 50 breeding ewes, which he regards as the maximum number that can be maintained with their lambs in an orchard of this size. He intends to specialize on purebred rams and believes he will find no difficulty in disposing of all his surplus stock.

It would be conservative to say that he has \$2,000 worth of stock on hand, all acquired at no expense for feed, and from a small start. This statement may appear contradictory, but as a matter of fact he buys for feed nothing that would not otherwise be used in fertilizing the grove.

It is the custom among southern California orange and lemon growers to purchase first-cutting alfalfa, bean straw, barley hay, mill screenings and other cheap material to spread in their orchards for fertilizer. Mr. Sheets simply feeds these same things to his sheep and believes the manure and straw mixture he obtains is even more valuable as fertilizer than the raw material. The pens are cleaned out every few weeks and the refuse spread in the orchards. During the winter and early spring when the rains bring out weeds and grasses, the flock is allowed the freedom of the orchard for a few hours daily, but during most of the year close confinement is the rule.

Two important questions occur at once to the observer: Do the sheep

suffer in any way as a result of this confinement and do they damage the trees?

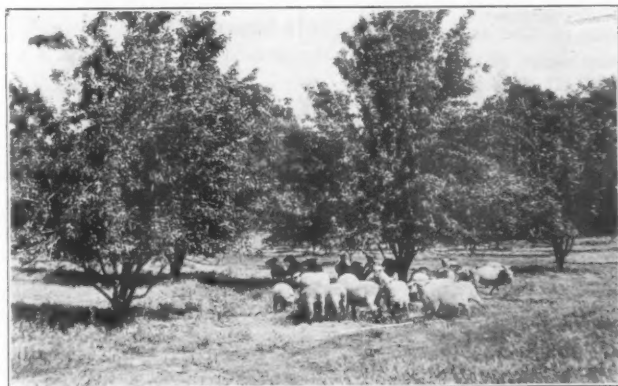
Mr. Sheets answers both in the negative. To be sure, the animals have nibbled the leaves from the low-hanging limbs of trees adjacent to their corrals, but this has not resulted in diminished yield of fruit, the owner avers. And a more healthy flock would be hard to find anywhere! Summer temperatures in the orchard sometimes mount very high, but the animals rest during the middle of the day and do not seem to suffer from the heat.

The annual income of from \$1,000 to \$2,000 (depending on market prices for wool, lambs and rams) is regarded as "clear velvet" by this grower, who asserts furthermore that his grove is healthier and more productive than ever in the past, when he depended upon cover crops and commercial fertilizers.

Now, with another little jump of 250 miles (we do these things as a matter of course in California), we arrive at Visalia in the heart of the deciduous fruit belt of the San Joaquin Valley.

The sheep experience of the Visalia Orchard Company, located in the heart of the deciduous fruit belt of the San Joaquin Valley, gives further proof of the value of sheep in intensive agriculture.

In order to produce its annual crop



Shropshires and fruits grow well together, according to W. S. Guilford, Glenn County, (Calif.) farmer and breeder. His purebreds spend much of their time in the pear orchards.



That sheep raising and walnut production may be combined successfully has been demonstrated by the Visalia Orchard Co., Tulare County, Calif.



L. E. Sheets, Pomona (Calif.) citrus grower, had some difficulty in persuading this Hampshire to leave its meal of oranges in order to pose for the camera man.

of 200 tons or more of walnuts, this company, until two years ago, was spending \$9,000 a year for cultivation and more than \$5,000 for fertilizer, mostly sheep manure. The orchards were so infested with Bermuda grass that the cultivation expense was mounting every year. During one season it was necessary to go over the ground ten times!

Two years ago, taking stock of this situation, the owners decided to plant the orchards to alfalfa, let the Bermuda grass have its way, stop buying fertilizer and install sheep.

"This decision," relates Manager McMillan, "has meant not less than \$20,000 a year to us in savings and additional revenue. We haven't had a tractor in the orchard for two years and I doubt if we ever will have again."

There are about 1,500 head of ewes on the place, including yearlings, and last fall's lamb crop numbered more than 1,000 head. The ewes are bred for September and October lambing, in order to reach the highest winter and early spring market.

"In this way," says McMillan, "we can take the cream of the milk lamb prices and at the same time avoid the rainy weather of the later winter months."

No costly equipment is needed for

the sheep. A few inexpensive, open-front sheds have sufficed so far, to be used during the lambing season. During most of the year the flock is on pasture under the wide-spreading trees. They are herded much of the time, in order to facilitate irrigation and prevent raids by dogs.

Only a walnut grove is well adapted to this method, as it would be difficult to plant and maintain alfalfa in any other type of orchard. The walnut trees are planted 50 to 60 feet apart.

McMillan is using Rambouillet rams at present, in order to build up the flock. Later he expects to cross the ewes with black-faced rams for market lambs.

During a few weeks in the early spring—in order to provide a change of environment and feed—the sheep are moved to a 900-acre foothill lease. The balance of the year they remain in the orchards. No concentrates are fed except at lambing time, and the lambs are turned right off of the pasture, still carrying the much-desired "milk fat." Mr. McMillan believes he can compete successfully with the Imperial Valley, famous for its "hothouse" lambs, which have sold on the San Francisco market in January for \$14@ 15 per hundredweight.

These are but two of a number of ranches where sheep have added their quota to the credit side of the ledger. These enterprises are significant because they typify a movement which is becoming more and more general in the intensively-cultivated fruit growing districts of the Pacific West, where the area of open range is rapidly diminishing.

As the range flocks are reduced in numbers and size, we must look to the farms and orchards to supply much of our domestic wool and mutton. These early experiments in California foretell to those with vision, the probable trend of the sheep business on the Pacific Coast during the next quarter of a century.

CALIFORNIA

Elmira

Pasture here is pretty bare in spots and the best of it is woefully short for this time of the year, although sheep and lambs on the whole are in excellent condition.

A great many lambs have been sold around here, some as low as nine cents and I have heard that buyers are offering but eight cents in some sections. I think the prevailing price has been ten, though, at the ranch.

Buyers have been out sizing up the wool situation lately, but evidently have not bought a great deal, if any, so far. From a remark I heard in Dixon this morning, they intend to let the grower "sweat" awhile this spring, unless he will accept what they offer. Somewhere between 30 and 35 cents is what they are intending to pay, I believe.

Nancy C. Frost.

* * *

Blocksburg

I was born in Humboldt County 66 years ago, have lived here all my life, and this is the driest April I have ever seen. Feed prospects are poor.

Herders are getting from \$50 to \$100 a month.

Ten dollars per acre could probably be obtained for grazing lands in this section. The assessed valuation is from \$2 to \$4 per acre.

J. C. Albee.

THE NEW NATIONAL FOREST GRAZING REGULATIONS

The Forest Service has just published from the Washington office, a revised edition of the grazing manual which has been placed in the hands of the officers in the field and to be in effect this season.

Conferences regarding the regulations printed in the manual and the instructions for their enforcement by district officers, supervisors and rangers, were held last year with representatives of livestock associations. The first of these took place in March at Ogden. The second was held in June at Denver.

The stockmen's representatives at the Denver meeting felt that in some respects the new regulations then proposed by the Forest Service officers were unsatisfactory. A large number of alterations in the language and intent of the regulations were accepted by the Forest Service as suggested by the stockmen. In a considerable number of cases the officials were unwilling to agree to suggestions made for liberalizing the rules and the instructions for their enforcement.

At neither conference could any agreement be reached as to a statement of the method of determining grazing fees. In the new regulations on this point printed below—the forest officers have omitted the use of the term "commercial value" and adopted a broad statement of principles to be observed in this connection. This statement is substantially in the same form as suggested for the stockmen and does not conflict with the proposal as to fees included in the Borah bill now before the Senate and which was printed in the April issue of the Wool Grower.

The introduction to the new manual repeats in substantially the same form as former manuals the statement that no "rights" to grazing on the National Forests are recognized. The following language occurs:

"There is no law which gives an individual or corporation the right to graze stock upon National Forest lands. The grazing of such lands may

be allowed by the Secretary of Agriculture only as a personal privilege. This privilege is a temporary one, allowable under the law when it does not interfere with timber production or watershed protection. It is transferable only within the limits and restrictions set forth in these regulations."

The new manual makes no change in the existing procedure respecting appeals from decisions of local or district officials. Enactment of the Borah bill into law would permit taking of appeals to a special board, regardless of whether decisions questioned were in accord with regulations and instructions as printed in the manual.

Issuance of ten-year permits is provided for in regulation G-2. A part of the twenty published grazing regulations follows:

Authorizations.

Reg. G-1.—The Secretary of Agriculture in his discretion will authorize the grazing of live stock upon the National Forests under such rules and regulations as he may establish.

The Forester will prescribe the number and class of stock to be grazed on any National Forest, on which grazing has been authorized by the Secretary.

Applications and Permits.

Reg. G-2.—All persons must submit applications and secure permits under conditions authorized by the Forester before any stock is allowed to graze on a National Forest, except as hereinafter provided, and unless otherwise authorized by the Secretary of Agriculture. The few head of live stock in actual use by prospectors, campers and travelers, or used in connection with permitted operations on a National Forest, or not to exceed ten head of milk, work or other animals owned and used for domestic purposes by bona fide settlers residing within or contiguous to a National Forest, will be allowed to graze free, under such restrictions as the Forester may prescribe.

The Forester may authorize the issuance of grazing permits for a term of years within a maximum period of ten years.

On-and-Off Permits.

Reg. G-3.—Persons owning stock which will graze on range, only part of which is National Forest land, may be granted permits for such portions of their stock as the circumstances appear to justify, but may be required so to herd or handle their stock as to prevent trespassing by that portion for which a permit is not granted.

Crossing Permits.

Reg. G-5.—Persons wishing to drive stock across any portion of a National Forest for any purpose may be required to secure a crossing permit. The Forester in his discretion may authorize the issuance of permits free of charge or may establish a charge for crossing privileges.

Protective, Exemption, and Maximum Limits

Reg. G-6.—For purposes of equitable distribution, the stabilization of the stock industry, and the prevention of monopoly, the

Forester may authorize the establishment of protective, exemption, or maximum limits in numbers of stock for any area or areas.

The protective limit is the number of stock for which the permits of Class A owners or improved farms devoted to the production of diversified crops or those who otherwise meet Class A qualifications will be exempt from reduction in their renewal, except when sufficient reductions for range, forest or watershed protections cannot be made on preferences in excess of the protective limit.

The exemption limit is the number of stock below which the preference of no owner of dependent commensurate ranch property used primarily for the production of live stock will be reduced for purposes of distribution.

The maximum limit is the number of stock above which an increase in preference to any person, firm, or corporation may be refused. Maximum limits will apply with equal force and effect to preferences covering live stock, the possession of which may be transferable under a lease, option, contract of purchase, or other form of agreement. The Forester may authorize the district forester to suspend the maximum limit or apply it to equitable interests in special cases.

Preferences.

Reg. G-7.—For the purpose of contributing to the stability of the livestock industry and making the forage resources of the National Forests of the greatest value, the Forester shall provide for the recognition of preferences in the use of National Forest ranges and the renewing of permits, to an extent consistent with the prevention of monopoly and with the principle of a reasonable distribution of grazing privileges.

Persons who are full citizens of the United States shall be given preference in the use of National Forest ranges over other persons.

The following classification of applicants for grazing privileges is hereby established:

Class A.—Persons owning and residing upon improved ranch property which is dependent upon the National Forest, and who are owners of not more than the established exemption limit number of stock, or the protective limit number in the absence of an exemption limit.

Class B.—Prior users of National Forest range who do not own improved ranch property; and persons owning such property who own stock in excess of the established exemption limit, or the protective limit in the absence of an exemption limit.

Class C.—Persons who are not regular users of National Forest range and who do not own improved ranch property. This class cannot acquire an established preference in the use of National Forest range.

New Application.

Reg. G-8.—To promote agricultural settlement and development, consistent with the reasonable stability of established preferences, grazing permits may be issued and grazing preferences granted new Class A applicants who are full citizens of the United States, own live stock, and reside on dependent improved ranch property.

In order to admit new qualified Class A applicants for number of stock not in excess of the protective limit or to increase preferences of Class A permittees below the protective and exemption limits, and unless otherwise authorized by the Secretary of Agriculture, the Forester, when necessary, shall provide in the renewal of permits for the reduction of grazing preferences above the exemption limit, or the protective limit

in the absence of an exemption limit. Persons who have waived any part of their grazing preference will not be recognized as new applicants nor granted any increase at the expense of holders of preferences.

All stock grazed under paid permit on National Forests must be actually owned by the permittee.

Instructions and Procedure.

The term "dependency" refers to property other than live stock, not to persons. It is a relative term. The ranch property most dependent on one Forest may differ greatly in dependency from the ranch property most dependent on another.

The objective in grazing administration is to bring about the best coordinate use between the range on each Forest and the most dependent ranch property. In order to attain this objective, and for the information of the public, zones of dependency may be established by the district forester wherever conditions warrant, including separate zones for sheep and cattle. When such zones are established, no one having commensurate ranch property inside the zone should be reduced.

Permits to Purchasers.

Reg. G-9.—To facilitate legitimate business transactions, under conditions specified by the Forester, and unless otherwise authorized or limited by the Secretary of Agriculture and upon satisfactory evidence being submitted that the sale is bona fide, a purchaser of either the permitted stock or the dependent, commensurate ranch property of an established permittee will be allowed a renewal of permit in whole or in part, subject to the maximum limit restrictions, provided the purchaser of stock only actually owns dependent, commensurate ranch property, and the person from whom the purchase is made waives to the Government his preference for renewal of permit. A renewal of permit on account of purchase from a grantee who has used the range less than three years will not be allowed.

A grazing preference is not a property right. Permits are granted only for the exclusive use and benefit of the persons to whom they are issued and will be forfeited if sold or transferred in any manner for a valuable consideration.

Instructions and Procedure.

If the ranch property is commensurate, dependent and used in connection with the permitted stock, the purchaser of both the stock and ranch of a permittee will be allowed a renewal of permit for 90 per cent of the permittee's established grazing preference, subject to the maximum limit restrictions and the filing of a waiver from the original permittee. If the ranch property is not fully commensurate, a proportionate reduction should be made in the number of stock for which renewal of permit is allowed.

A purchaser of permitted stock who owns improved ranch property, dependent and commensurate and used in connection with the stock, or who acquires such ranch property from persons other than the original permittee, may be allowed a renewal of permit for 80 per cent of the permittee's established grazing preference, provided that the maximum limit restriction is not exceeded and a waiver from the original permittee is filed with the application for renewal.

One who purchases from the permittee commensurate dependent ranch property without the permitted live stock may secure a renewal of permit for 80 per cent of the preference waived, subject to the maximum

limit and the filing of a waiver from the original permittee.

Grazing Fees.

Reg. G-10.—A fee will be charged for the grazing of all live stock on National Forests, except as otherwise provided by regulation, or in cases where the Forester may determine it is to the interest of the United States to permit free grazing.

The Forester is authorized to prescribe such rules as may be necessary to determine the fair compensation to be charged for the grazing of live stock on the National Forests in consideration of:

1.—A proper use of the grazing resource to best serve the public interest.

2.—Reasonable consideration of the value of the forage to the livestock industry.

3.—Effect of the rates upon the livestock producers. An additional charge of 2 cents per head will be made for sheep or goats which are allowed to enter the National Forests for the purpose of lambing or kidding.

No charge will be made for animals under 6 months of age at the time of entering the forest, which are the natural increase of stock upon which fees are paid or for those born during the season for which the permit is allowed.

Handling of Stock.

Reg. G-13.—Forest officers shall require methods of handling stock on the National Forests designated to secure proper protection of the resources therein and dependent interests, and may require the owners of live stock to give good and sufficient bond to insure payment for all damage sustained by the Government through violation of the regulations or the terms of the permit.

Sheep and goats must not be bedded more than three nights in one season in the same place, except in the case of ewes while lambing; they must not be bedded within 300 yards of any running stream or living spring, except in cases where these restrictions are clearly impracticable.

The above limitation applies particularly to the bedding of sheep and goats within 300 yards of a stream or spring that is the source of a water supply for a community or town.

Range Improvements.

Reg. G-15. (a) Special use permits must be secured for all range improvements.

(b) When the proposed improvements are necessary for the efficient utilization of the range a clause will be included providing that title shall vest in the Government at the end of a 10-year period. Exceptions may be made where an agreement is reached on an adjusted fee basis for some other period under paragraph (c).

(c) With the consent of a permittee who has constructed or maintained, or who may hereafter construct or maintain, range improvements which are necessary to the efficient utilization and management of National Forest range, the Forester may make an adjustment of the grazing fees for a period of years sufficient to recompense the permittee for the value of such improvements.

Acceptance of the provisions of paragraph (c) of this regulation is optional with the permittee or Forester.

Government-Constructed Co-operative Range Improvements.

Reg. G-16.—The Forester may provide for the receipt and disbursement of co-operative funds from stockmen for the improvement and protection of the range and other immediately related National Forest interests which might otherwise be adversely affected by the grazing of live stock.

Revocation of Permits and Preferences.

Reg. G-19.—The Forester may authorize the revocation of grazing permits or preferences in whole or in part for a clearly established violation of the terms of the permit, the regulations upon which it is based, or the instruction of Forest officers issued thereunder.

SAMPLES OF TRUE ORGANIZATION SPIRIT

To the Wool Grower:

In response to your circular letter of March 14th we are sending you herewith check of the Sieben Livestock Company for \$40 which covers our contribution to the National Wool Growers Association based on expected sales this year. It may be that our sales will be materially less than 4,000 head, but at any rate we are glad to make this contribution at this time because of our appreciation of the value of a co-operative association embracing a large percentage of the wool growers of the country and because of our belief in the value of the services being rendered by the National Wool Growers Association. We feel that every wool grower should willingly and promptly make payments on the schedule you have requested, in order to permit the association to engage in other activities for the benefit of the industry. Sieben Livestock Co.

I enclose our check covering the 1-cent assessment on lambs sold by Mr. Frank Elgorriaga of Fresno, California, who is president of our San Joaquin Wool Growers Association, and also a director of the California Wool Growers Association. Mr. Elgorriaga has taken a splendid interest in both the State and National Associations. In spite of the fact that he has been up against tremendous expenses during the past winter and his lambs only brought a relatively small amount compared with a year ago, he came into the office the day he sold his lambs to pay his assessment to the National. If Mr. Elgorriaga's style of loyalty were followed by all sheepmen, neither State nor National Associations would have to worry about finances.

W. P. Wing, Secretary
California Wool Growers Assn.

The Wool Sack

JERICHO WOOLS AT 42 CENTS

Sale of the Jericho pool at 42 cents was announced on May 9th, to Hallowell, Jones and Donald of Boston, without discount for tags or level fleeces. Bids had been received on May 5th, at which time 40½ cents was the highest offer.

The Jericho pool of 1924 contains close to a million pounds of Merino wool. Trade estimates placed the shrinkage at around 64 per cent. It is said that this year's clip contains an unusual amount of fine staple grade with a considerable end of French combing and a light proportion of the clothing grade.

This clip sold in 1923 at 51 cents. Following this sale there was some rise in prices paid elsewhere until the date of the sudden cessation of buying in early June.

WASHINGTON WOOL GROWERS POOL FOR HIGHER PRICES

Combined action on the part of wool growers to secure full market value for their clips appears to be the order of the day in many states. Washington wool growers are among the latest and most important converts to this idea during the present season.

Earlier in the year as high as 37 cents had been offered for wool contracts for the heavy-shrinking wools of eastern Washington. At shearing time 32 cents was the highest offer. Growers considered their wools to have an average value of around 35 cents on the basis of current quotations from Boston.

On April 24th a meeting was held in the office of the secretary of the Washington Wool Growers Association and the owners of 750,000 pounds of wool concluded arrangements for storing their clips at Yakima and for selling in an orderly manner as demand warrants throughout the season.

BOSTON QUOTATIONS ON TERRITORY GRADES OF WOOL FOR MAY 10, 1924

Grade.	Boston Scoured value (average)	Equivalent prices for grease wools of different shrinkage rates as shown					
		68	66	64	60	58	56 52
Fine and Fine-Medium Clothing.	\$1.16	.37	.39	.41½	.46	.....	.....
Fine and Fine-Medium French							
Combing ..	1.27	.40½	.43	.45½	.50½ (1)	.....	.....
Fine Staple Choice ..	1.35	.43	.45½	.48½	.54	.....	.....
Half-blood staple ..	1.24	(2)	.....	.....	.52	.54½	.59½
Three-eighths-blood Staple ..	1.07	.....	.....	.....	.44½	.47	.51
Quarter-blood Staple ..	.94	.....	.....	.....	.39	.41	.45
(1) Wools of this grade seldom have a shrinkage of less than 60 per cent; in other words, seldom yield over 40 per cent of clean wool.							
(2) Wools of this and lower grades seldom shrink more than 60 per cent.							

APRIL WOOL SALES AND CONTRACTS

While all reports from wool houses have indicated inactivity during the last four weeks, nevertheless considerable volume of business has been done. The earlier contracting, which was unexpected and which is justifiable or desirable under no conditions of sound and conservative business procedure, was checked in March. This cessation of pre-season activity apparently caused uneasiness to growers and to bankers of some sections. Extreme anxiety to make sales in those cases has offered the trade an opportunity to do business at low figures, of which full advantage has been taken.

While it is true that the goods trade has been apparently far from satisfactory, the fact remains that the Boston wool market is materially below all foreign markets, except for the additional price attributable to the existing tariff. This has been shown by the large volume of exports of bonded wools held in Boston. Sale of these exports has been effected in Boston recently, the buyers having sufficient confidence in their ability to profit upon re-sale in London to warrant their assuming the risk of speculation rather than handling on consignment.

About the middle of the month around 5,000 fleeces of wool shorn at Moab, Utah, were sold at 38 cents. In eastern Utah 40 cents was the highest offer for some weeks, but in the last days of the month, 43 cents was paid for some large clips running mostly

to the fine side. The month's reports also include the Nevada clip of the W. T. Jenkins Company, amounting to 200,000 pounds, at from 40 to 41 cents. Texas sales of shorn wools include 200,000 pounds in Coleman and Runnels Counties at 42 cents for eight-months' growth and 46 cents for 12-months' clips. Several other large offerings were taken at similar figures. The advice from San Angelo is to the effect that many sheepmen are still holding their wools through local commission houses, believing that prices will improve in the near future. It is also reported that Lee Simonsen of the Big Horn country of Wyoming sold his clip at 41 cents. Twenty thousand pounds were sold at Rawlins, Wyoming, at 42 cents.

At the May 1st sale at Mountain Home, Idaho, 916 sacks were sold at prices ranging from 38 to 40½ cents. The latter figure being for a clip containing considerable cross-bred wool and estimated to shrink only 56 per cent.

The Northern California Wool Warehouse opened its sales on May 7th. Buyers were scarce on account of some uncertainty still attaching to regulations governing shipment of California wools in spite of the fact that none of the wools offered had ever been in infected territory. Thirty-five to 40 cents was refused for some of the better clips and sales effected on a considerable volume of defective and off-sorts at lower figures.

The Boston Wool Market

By Henry A. Kidder

Very little change has been made in wool market conditions during the past month. The Boston market remains quiet, though occasionally spurts of activity have been noted. Such activity has either been the result of the outward movement of foreign wools in bond, or where manufacturers have thought it advisable to anticipate future needs. When considering the position of worsted wools, it must be said that the current demand remains at a low ebb. The situation in the worsted goods market is such that the needs of the mills are very much restricted. Moreover, most of the big worsted mills of the country have been forced materially to curtail operations. Some of the largest are only running two or three days a week, with very little encouragement to look for better conditions in the near future.

The Goods Situation

With the woolen mills the situation is different. That is the best end of the trade in wool goods today. Overcoatings sold well this year, and the mills making this class of goods are running well and consuming considerable wool stock. Unfortunately for the wool grower, this consumption does not materially affect the position of staple and worsted wools. Owing to the attitude of goods buyers and the insistent demand for cheapness in every department, there has been an effort this year to meet this demand by the use of all sorts of cheap wool stock. Short scoured and pulled wools, foreign slipes, noils and every available form of reworked wool, are called for steadily, and are evidently being used as buyers are constantly coming back for additional supplies.

Whatever activity has been noted in the market has been misleading, if one is looking for improvement in greasy Territory or fleece wools, or any high-class wool stock of domestic origin. Under certain conditions it might be said that some of the current dullness was due to efforts to

bear the market for effect upon the West. Such conditions do not exist today. Undoubtedly Eastern buyers are welcoming everything that tends to keep the market upon a "safe and sane" basis. They wish to avoid being placed in the position that forced them to make a false step at the start of the 1923 Territory wool season, and which resulted in large losses for all who bought early. To date there has been an avoidance of anything approaching an appearance of speculative activity.

Shearing is rapidly becoming general, and it is now apparent that the bulk of the Territory wool clip is to be bought on its merits, and if Eastern buyers can have their way, with due deference to market conditions in Boston. With the exception of some of the early shorn wools in Arizona, the dead line of prices appears to have been fixed on about the basis of 45 cents for top clips of Montana and similar wools. This is for really choice clips. Recent contracts in that state have been made at 40 to 42 cents. Efforts to chase down rumors of 45 cents being offered for the Jericho pooled wools from this end have been unsuccessful, as no one likely to be interested is willing to admit having made such bid.

At the same time, it is certain that Boston would be ready to operate, in the Jericho pool and elsewhere, provided they were given any encouragement to do so by manufacturers. Some members of the wool trade are now saying that there are just as good wools in the West as those accumulated in the Jericho pool, and why pay 45 cents, when good serviceable wools can be bought for 40 to 42 cents. This may seem like a case of "sour grapes," but it is heard talked on the "Street."

Manufacturers are in the market constantly, either personally or by proxy, but there is much complaint that they are unwilling to trade, unless they can obtain material concessions. It is reported that several of

the big packing houses have recently unloaded some fine A super and A super pulled wools at bargain prices. This is believed to have done more to upset the market than anything else that has recently happened. But the efforts of manufacturers to obtain bargain prices are by no means confined to pulled wools. Everywhere the same bearish spirit is manifested, and it is hardly to be wondered at that a word of caution should have been given to buyers in the West.

Territory Values

It is reported here that recent prices for shorn wool have been on a somewhat lower basis than the early contracts. It is also reported that advices from the men in the field indicate a keen desire to sell on the part of the growers and their backers among the local banks. The truth of the latter statement is better known in the West than here, and it is merely quoted to show the current trend of market discussion in Boston. The same is probably true of current operations in the Territory wool field. Buyers are showing more than their usual reticence regarding their Western purchases. Nobody appears to be gunning this year for show clips at fancy prices, just for the sake of the advertisement. All the altruism was squeezed out of the wool trade last year.

Compared with a month ago, wool prices in the Boston market are distinctly lower. While it may be said that values are in some cases merely nominal, there is enough doing to show that there has been more or less recession in all greasy domestic wools. For instance, efforts to hold fine and fine-medium staple wools at \$1.40 clean have been unsuccessful. Even the choicest lots are not now quotable at over \$1.35 to \$1.37 clean, and some say that \$1.35 is the top. For average to good wools, \$1.30 to \$1.35 is quoted.

Half-blood staple is quoted at around \$1.25 to \$1.30 clean, but only the choicest lots will bring over the lower figure. For the three-eighths-blood grade, \$1.10 clean, possibly \$1.12 for

an occasional choice lot, is about the market. In the same way, 90 cents is claimed to be the market for quarter-bloods, and it is believed that even the choicest lots would not bring over 92 cents. Good French combing wool is quotable at \$1.25 clean and fine and fine-medium at \$1.15 to \$1.20. Texas wools of last year's clip are getting scarce, current quotations being about \$1.25 to \$1.30 for twelve-months', \$1.20 for eight months' and \$1.05 for fall wool. All the above outside figures are rather above what manufacturers are willing to pay in their present mood.

Fleece and Pulled Wools

Ohio and similar fleeces are also in the dumps. Efforts to hold them at the recent level have failed. Stocks are small, and practically all the old wools are held in a few hands. It is said that 55 cents is the top for fine unwashed Delaines, half-blood combing or three-eighths-blood combing. In fact it is reported that 54 cents was recently accepted for a good-sized lot of Ohio Delaine, and that the buyer thought that was too much. Probably a fair quotation for each of the three grades named would be 54 to 55 cents. Quarter-blood combing has shown relatively more strength than the finer grades, and is now quotable at 52 to 53 cents. Fine unwashed clothing is lower at 48 to 49 cents, latest sales having been at 48 cents.

Moderate changes are noted in pulled wool prices for the month, mainly for the finer grades. Current quotations for such wools in the Boston market are \$1.30 to \$1.35 clean for AA wools, \$1.15 to \$1.20 for fine A super, \$1.10 to \$1.15 for A super, \$1 to \$1.05 for choice B super, 90 to 95 cents for ordinary B super, 70 to 80 cents for C super, and 75 to 85 cents for gray pulled. Fine combing pulled has held its place fairly well, as recent combings have shown an increasing length of staple. Current quotations are \$1.10 to \$1.20 for fine combing, 95 cents to \$1.05 for medium combing and 80 to 90 cents for coarse combing, all on the clean basis.

Market Influences

The Boston market, the marketing of the new clip in the West and the situation abroad are the main points of interest in the present situation. That the Boston market is dull can be readily established. Western buyers know better than anyone in the East as to whether they find buyers enthusiastic and excited, or whether they are proceeding along very cautious lines. The leaders say that all the large handlers of Territory wool have some wool, and that they will buy more, provided values can be kept within reasonable limits. Samples of the new-clip wools are coming forward, and indicate that a good average clip has been grown. Possibly the wools are a little heavier than last year, but they are well-grown.

Wool conditions in this country appear to be largely subject to such considerations as the coming Presidential election, the uncertainty as to whether the report of the Dawes Reparations Committee is to be accepted in its entirety and made workable, and the course of London and Colonial markets during the coming months. With the exception of the election, these are all world conditions; but they are all interlocking, and all have more or less effect upon the New York goods market, which as far as the wool markets of this country are concerned, holds the key to the situation.

Foreign Markets

The foreign situation remains very strong. With the sales at Melbourne and Perth in the last days of April, the Australian season is over. There is to be a small clean-up sale at Sydney in June, and Brisbane is to offer some new wools in May, but last year's clip has practically all been marketed. To March 31, America had taken only about 7 per cent of the Australian shipments, and in New Zealand only 20,000 bales, or less than 4½ per cent. This will not go far towards satisfying the needs of the American mills, provided those needs exceed the 200,000,000 pounds mark, as predicted.

Early May brings increasing interest in the opening of the third series

for 1924 of the London wool sales. With the Bawra wools all sold, London will have a clear field in the United Kingdom during the rest of the year. Perhaps this sounds more important than it really is, as it is well understood that supplies of Merinos and fine cross-breds available for sale in London are unusually small. In fact, it is reported that the London selling brokers were obliged to comb the English markets for resale lots to make a respectable showing at the third series. It is known to well-informed wool men on this side that London must depend largely on resale lots of choice Merinos for the rest of the year, though Queensland may furnish a fair proportion of original wools, as the head offices of most of the big Queensland producing companies are located in London.

German and Continental buying is expected to sustain the London market on the recent high level of values, hence the interest felt on this side in the fate of the report of the Dawes Reparation Committee. If Germany is to be placed on its feet again, it will become an increasingly important factor in the markets of the world. But for the difficulty experienced by the Soviet Government in establishing credits in London, that country would also be a tremendous factor, as the need for wool in Russia is undoubtedly very great.

Boston Exports

The difference between Boston and London is indicated by the outward movement of foreign wools in bond, which has been an important factor in recent operations. Actual shipments of such wools to Europe in April were 4,624,000 pounds, and since January 1, 1924, 6,423,000 pounds. These shipments included about everything that could be turned over at a profit in Bradford and London or on the Continent. Germany has been an exceptionally heavy buyer, taking largely South Americans. One indication of the strength of the movement is seen in the fact that holders of wool here are no longer forced to ship their holdings on speculation to be sold

abroad, but are able to get about the same profit by selling here and letting the buyer do the shipping and take the profit or the risk.

The wool trade is still looking forward to the next light-weight worsted season to bring the textile situation back to normal. Though there has recently been some improvement noted in heavy-weight worsteds, especially for fancies, the market is still far from normal.

As this is written (May 1) the Boston market must be set down as dull, with a promise of increasing activity in worsted wools as the time approaches for the opening of the new season in light-weight men's wear worsteds.

UTAH WOOL POOLS UNSOLD

Mt. Pleasant wool growers, disconcerted by frequent sales of small clips at prices considerably below market value, organized a pool of the wools in that vicinity. This pool is expected to contain at least 250,000 pounds of Merino wools of highest quality. The selling committee consists of W. D. Candland, A. C. Madsen, and J. C. Jordan.

March Wool Consumption

The official Government report for wool consumption in March includes figures from 583 manufacturers of all classes of woolen goods and carpets. The consumption of the American Woolen Company's 56 mills and of 23 other concerns is not included on account of failure to report.

A decrease in activity of wool manufacturing machinery was reported for the month of March in the monthly statement issued by the Department of Commerce of April 29th.

Worsted spinning spindles were 78

On May 8th the American Woolen Mills Company was reported to have purchased 56,000 fleeces from the pool at Manti at 41 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents.

For some weeks reports have been in circulation in Eastern wool manufacturing sections regarding the future of the American Woolen Company, which concern now controls and operates 56 mills in a number of cities. Out of the country's 600 mills it is generally considered that the American Company's consumption and product amounts to more than ten per cent of the total. The latest report is to the effect that instead of retrenchment or breaking up of the corporation, the American Woolen Company's financial backers and friends may expand by taking in two other large concerns. While the latter report has been contradicted, it is believed that some change in the character or scope of the American Company is likely to be made. Great significance would attach to any increase or decrease in the activities of this company, particularly in view of its commanding position, both in the raw wool market and as a maker of prices in the cloth market.

FLEECE WEIGHTS AND SHRINKAGES OF GOVERNMENT EXPERIMENTAL SHEEP.

Last year's shearing records of the flocks kept at the U. S. Sheep Experiment Station, Dubois, Idaho, have recently been published.

The average fleece weights of different ages of ewes in each of the breeds kept at Dubois are shown below along with the shrinkage of the clip from each breed.

Rambouillets

245 yearling ewes	8.43 lbs.
225 2-year-old ewes	9.61 lbs.
174 3-year-old ewes	10.15 lbs.
180 4-year-old ewes	10.39 lbs.
110 5-year-old ewes	10.04 lbs.
45 6-year-old ewes	9.67 lbs.
45 7-year-old ewes	9.55 lbs.
58 8-year-old ewes	9.5 lbs.

The Rambouillet clip was found to have a shrinkage of 63 per cent. Each one hundred pounds of wool shorn contained 37 pounds of scoured wool, 49.6 pounds of dirt, and 13.4 pounds of grease.

Corriedales

33 yearling ewes	8.45 lbs.
23 2-year-old ewes	8.24 lbs.
27 3 year-old ewes	8.41 lbs.
10 4-year-old ewes	8.27 lbs.
20 5-year-old ewes	9.06 lbs.

The average shrinkage of the Corriedale fleeces was 51 per cent, one hundred pounds of grease wool yielding 49 pounds of scoured wool, 39.7 pounds of dirt and 9.3 pounds of grease.

Columbias

33 yearling ewes	9.82 lbs.
41 2-year-old ewes	9.73 lbs.
38 3-year-old ewes	11. lbs.
61 4-year-old ewes	9.78 lbs.
10 5-year-old ewes	9.44 lbs.

The Columbia clip shrank 53 per cent. The contents of one hundred pounds of grease wool being found to be 47 pounds of scoured wool, 44 pounds of dirt and 9 pounds of grease.

(All quantities in pounds.)

	Total for March		Total for February		Total, Jan. to Mar. Incl.	
	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923
Total, reduced to grease equiv.	47,630,291	62,859,150	50,632,884	57,916,339	152,108,199	184,123,841
Domestic	21,671,439	23,622,012	22,978,553	24,596,497	69,974,092	77,655,858
Foreign	25,958,852	39,237,138	27,654,331	33,319,842	82,134,107	106,467,983
Carpet, total.....	12,220,270	13,324,985	12,383,857	12,433,577	36,582,094	39,048,931

The Course of Sheep and Lamb Markets In April

CHICAGO

Light, but somewhat irregular April supply was responsible for wide fluctuations in values of live muttons. Compared with April, 1923, the decrease in supply at seven principal markets was approximately 110,000 head. Foot-and-mouth-disease scares forced several hundred carloads of Colorado lambs eastward prematurely and although they were held at feed lots near Chicago and other markets they were in sight and exerted a depressing influence. Texas started a run of fat grass sheep about the middle of April, whereupon that market dropped from the lofty pinnacle it has attained. Choice lambs closed the month on about the same basis as at the end of March, but on heavy and nondescript stuff it was a mean trade. Fat sheep declined about \$3.50 per hundredweight almost overnight. Nevertheless prices averaged high for the month, making a profitable close to the feeding season, many lambs showing net profits of \$4@5 per head and sheep even more. Tops for the month were \$17.10 on woolled lambs; \$15.50 on shorn stock; \$30 on springers; \$14.10 on woolled yearlings; \$12.50 on woolled wethers and ewes; \$11.50 on shorn wethers and \$11 on shorn ewes, shearing lambs reaching \$15.85. The high spot was attained during the week of April 12, after which it was a flighty trade. Whenever Eastern shipping demand subsided, shippers took advantage of the opportunity to smash prices, but most of the time there were not enough finished, handy-weight lambs, either in fleece or shorn, to go around, while heavy and half-fat stuff was abundant and severely penalized.

The First Week

During the week ending April 5, woolled lambs reached \$16.85, a spread of \$16@16.75 taking most of the desirable offerings. Shorn lambs reached \$14.80, with the bulk at \$14@14.50. Yearling wethers sold up to \$14.10,

that class of stock practically disappearing. Mature wethers in the fleece reached \$12.25 and woolled ewes \$12. Killers had to depend on a handful of ewes for their heavy mutton supply, paying \$9.50@11.75 for the bulk. Feeders paid up to \$15.85 for shearing lambs, taking the bulk of their purchases at \$15.25@15.50. Ten markets had 179,000, against 227,000 a year ago. Values fluctuated suddenly and sharply, a gob of 19,000 direct to packers from Colorado enabling them to lay out of the market at intervals. Late in the week they were forced to buy, the close showing net gains of 10@25 cents on lambs, with a new top for the year at \$16.85. Sheep advanced 25@50 cents, also reaching new high levels. Lambs weighing 90 to 94 pounds did not suffer severely on the breaks, but above these weights, they were hit hard. Culls sold at \$11.25@13, and a few natives at \$14@15.50.

The Second Week

The week ending April 12 delivered 196,000 at the ten markets, compared with 227,000 last year. It was a slow trade all week, as killers strenuously resisted every advance, but fat lambs gained 25@50 cents and sheep were marked up another 50 cents, both classes reaching the highest levels of the year. Woolled lambs went to \$17.10, the bulk selling at \$16@16.95, and shorn lambs to \$15.50, the bulk making \$14.15@15.40. A sprinkling of woolled yearlings sold mainly at \$13.50@14.10; fat wethers in the fleece reached \$12.50, bulk of the offering making \$10.65@11.50, and a package of clipped wethers sold at \$10.65@11.50. Woolled ewes reached \$12.50, the bulk selling at \$10@12.25, and shorn ewes \$11, with the bulk at \$10.25@10.75. Natives were scarce and indifferent as to quality and finish, the bulk selling at \$14@15, with a \$15.75 top. Heavy Western-fed lambs got the full advance, \$15.50@16 being paid for the 100-pound type. No spring lambs arrived. Shearers were

practically out of the trade, but paid \$14.50@15.50 for a few lambs. The spread between shorn and woolled grades, previously about \$2, was reduced to \$1.50.

The Third Week

About 190,000 reached the ten markets during the week of April 19, against 236,000 last year. Lack of Eastern demand made reductions by packers possible, but part of the break was regained, lambs showing a net loss of about 50 cents at the week end, while sheep declined 50 @75 cents. The top on woolled lambs was \$16.50, bulk of the offering going at \$15.50@16.35. Shorn lambs stopped at \$15, with the bulk at \$14 @14.65. A few spring lambs sold mainly at \$17@21, with a \$30 top.

The Fourth Week

The week of April 26 was featured by a drop, with recovery later. Supply at ten markets figured 181,000, against 212,000 last year. The top on woolled lambs was \$16.60, bulk of the offering selling at \$15.50@16.50. Shorn lambs topped at \$15, with the bulk at \$13.75@14.75. One bunch of spring lambs realized \$25, but \$17@22 bought most of the new crop stuff. No yearlings were available. The slump in fat sheep was renewed, \$2 being taken off in a few days. Fat woolled wethers stopped at \$11, the bulk selling at \$9.50@10.50. A few choice woolled ewes made \$11.50, but \$9.50 was the practical top at the close.

The short week at the month end was somewhat erratic, but the lamb market was on a healthy basis. Woolled stock reached \$16.85 and shorn lambs \$14.90, bulk of the former selling at a range of \$16@16.65, and the latter \$13.75@14.05. Feeders of shorn lambs, anxious to clean up and fearing slump, cashed a lot of stuff in deficient condition from \$14 down, putting a premium on choice handy-weights. Heavy, woolled lambs went around \$15@15.25, with culls and heavy shorn stock at \$10@12. Choice

shorn Texas fed wethers cost \$8.50, woolled ewes were down to a \$7.50@8.50 basis, shorn ewes selling mainly at \$7@7.50. J. E. Poole.

OMAHA

Sharp fluctuations in prices featured the lamb trade locally during the month of April with values touching the highest peaks of the year so far early in the month. Fairly large supplies and bearish news from all centers weighed heavily on prices the initial week and resulted in a substantial down-turn, while the ensuing six-day period found demand both local and from the outside somewhat improved and values started on the upward climb, reaching a new high mark for the year before the advance was checked. The remainder of the month, however, surrounding influences were largely in the favor of the buying element and the packers hammered the market to sharply lower levels with no material recuperative power evident until the final day or two, when prices scored a moderate reaction and closed at slight gains from the low point. Clipped lambs followed a course similar to that of woolled lambs and values, after fluctuating erratically throughout the month, showed very little change on the close from quotations in evidence the final session of March.

While the receipts in April were made up largely of fed stuff from close-in feed lots, a fair number of Colorado lambs were included in the supplies on several occasions. Arrivals totaled something like 175,000 head, the largest for the month of April, with the exception of 1921 and 1923, since 1914. This compares with 197,000 head in March.

Best fed woolled lambs on the initial day of the month crossed the scales mostly at \$15.50@16.10, and after advancing sharply and then suffering a substantial setback from the high time, cleared in a \$16.25@16.35 range, largely at the close.

A fairly broad demand was apparent for shearers during the first part

of the month, while less urgency developed in the inquiry for these classes toward the close. Buyers at times competed with packers on some of the handyweight lambs, but when prices on killing classes started on the downward path, demand quieted a little and a substantial decline resulted, with values at the close showing little change from initial levels.

The outward movement of shearing lambs fell something like 2,500 head short of March, but showed a good increase over April, 1923, the outgo aggregating 10,956 head, in comparison with 6,730 head on the latter occasion. Best quality shearing lambs cleared largely in a spread of \$15.@15.75, with the month's high \$16.40.

Aged sheep prices displayed a rather nervous tone during the month. An urgent demand was apparent from all quarters the first part of the month and supplies were limited and confined largely to small lots of ewes with a good, strong market resulting, while the latter part of the four-week period found demand indifferent and this, together with drastic breaks in the East, caused values to suffer severe setbacks, and closing spreads are fully \$2@3 and in some cases on heavy woolled and shorn kinds, still lower than the final quotations of March. Top for the month on ewes was \$11.25, with best kinds quoted at \$7@8.25 on the close and shorn at \$6@7. Not enough wethers or yearlings were received in April to give the trade a test and it is practically impossible to give satisfactory quotations after the sharp recessions in ewes.

Clyde McCreary.

KANSAS CITY

Prices for sheep and lambs broke sharply in the last week in April. In the first three weeks of the month the rising tendency in the market that was in evidence in the first quarter of the year was continued and choice woolled lambs sold up to \$16.85, clipped lambs up to \$14.50, woolled ewes up to \$11.40 and woolled wethers up to \$12. In a few days a sharp break

carried prices down more than \$1 a hundred pounds, but in the last two days there was some strength shown and closing quotations were above the low point. Last sales in April were fed lambs in fleeces at \$16.25, clipped lambs \$14. No fed sheep in fleece were among the offerings.

April about cleared up the supply of winter-fed grades, and most of those remaining to be marketed will be shorn, as fleeces are beginning to break and get stringy. The fourth month of the year usually brings this change, and conditions this year were entirely normal. The San Luis Valley in Colorado made final shipments the first week in April. The Arkansas Valley cleaned up the last week of the month and northern Colorado will clear feed lots in the first ten days in May. This clean-up will reduce available supplies to native and Arizona spring lambs, and Texas grass-fat sheep.

In the second week in April the first Arizona spring lambs of the year sold at \$16.75 and \$16.80, and about twenty double-deck cars were cashed at these prices. In the next two weeks about thirty doubles sold at \$16.25@16.75, and finally worked as low as \$16, but on the last day of the month there was a rally that carried them up to \$16.50. Most of these lambs averaged 68 to 80 pounds and were in fairly good condition. Arizona ewes in fleece sold at \$10 to \$10.25, but later fell to \$9 and the drop in the market cut off the run.

Texas grass-fat sheep, mostly shorn wethers were responsible for most of the weakness in the market. After shippers had loaded up the Fort Worth market, and the packers had taken liberal supplies for Chicago and St. Louis, they loaded another heavy run and the overflow spread northward. The break in prices that followed caused a sharp curtailment in loadings. These grass sheep from Texas are going to fit in well with market requirements in May, as mutton grades from other sections will be in light supply, and lambs will be offered none too freely. On the close

fresh-shorn Texas wethers sold at \$7.75@8.25, and old grass ewes at \$7 to \$7.25. There has been a considerable movement to feed-in-transit yards, where some in fleece will be shorn, and grass sap reduced by a short feed. Texas sheepmen are in a prosperous condition and can easily withstand a sagging tendency in the market by curtailing offerings. A great many have gone back to holding lambs over a year for the wool clip, and if this becomes general they will increase the available supply of grass-fat mutton grades for next year.

The trade in stockers and feeders during the month was below normal, due principally to the fact that more than a normal per cent of the offerings was in killer condition and afforded the feeder nothing desirable. Breeding ewes are scarce, in fact nothing in that line is finding its way to the open market. The good vigorous ewe is now too valuable to pass out of a neighborhood, and when any are offered for sale they usually find an outlet on a home demand.

Goat receipts during the month amounted to about 5,000 head. They sold at \$3.50@5.50. Stocker grades, largely bushers, brought \$3.50 to \$4.25, and fat goats to killers sold at \$4 up. A good many goats will be marketed this month if the demand continues at present volume.

Total receipts of sheep in April were 139,536 compared with 127,071 in the fourth month last year. Total receipts thus far this year are 444,589, or 80,671 less than in the same period last year, and the smallest in the first four months of any year since 1905. C. M. Pipkin.

ST. JOSEPH

The sheep and lamb market reached a new high position for the year during the month of April. In the second week of the month lambs sold at \$16.50 and ewes \$11.25. The lamb market was very irregular, being high one day and lower the next, though there was a firmer tone on the extreme close. The month opened with

best lambs at \$16.25, advanced gradually to \$16.50 on the ninth, and closed with the top at \$16.25. The low point of the month was on the second at \$15.75. A few native springers sold up to \$17.50 early in the month, but \$16.50 took most offerings later. A string of Arizona springers sold at \$16.80. Clipped lambs closed 25 cents lower, with best at \$14 on the close. Feeding lambs were scarce, small lots of cutouts selling to local feeders at \$14.50@15 on the close. The market for aged sheep held a firm level until the last ten days, when prices dropped \$2.50@3. Choice ewes reached \$11.25 during the month, but on the close best were quoted around \$8.50. Wethers were quoted around \$9.50, compared with \$12.50, the high time. Yearlings were scarce, selling up to \$14.50 earlier in the month, with the closing quotation around \$13.50@13.75.

Receipts for the month totaled 108,217, a gain of sixty head over last month, and 15,907 more than April, 1923. Of the total receipts Colorado furnished 80,000. The total for four months this year is 429,162, the largest on record for this period, exceeding the previous record last year by 4,825 head. H. H. Madden.

DENVER

A good active market from day to day and highly satisfactory prices featured the trade in lambs at Denver during April. Choice fat lambs sold early in the month at \$15.60. Thirty days later the top was \$15.40, but since the close of April advances in the market have carried tops to \$15.90. Trade was satisfactory from the standpoint of the seller at all times during the month, and the prices paid afforded excellent profits to the man who fed lambs.

Ewes were very scarce during the month and hardly enough came to establish a market. Quotations early in the month were made at \$10.50 to \$11 while it was the opinion of the trade that at the close good ewes would sell around \$9.50.

Sheep receipts for April were 106,398

head or an increase of 7,039 head as compared to the same month of last year. For the first four months of the year 505,509 head of sheep arrived here, as compared to 464,198 head for the same period of 1923.

Colorado feed lots are rapidly being emptied of the sheep and lambs fed there this season, and in another week or two the big bulk of the supply will be gone. Feeders are making their plans to feed again next fall, as the results during the past season were highly satisfactory, and much contracting has already been done of lambs for fall delivery. W. N. Fulton.

EARLY LAMB CROP SHORT

The smallest early lamb and sheep crop in years is indicated in a report just released by the United States Department of Agriculture. The market supply in June and July will be somewhat larger than that of last year because of the delayed movement from the earlier areas, the large crop in the Northwest, and the indicated increased production in the cornbelt.

The report is as follows:

"The market supply of early spring lambs before June 1 will be very much smaller than usual because of the embargo on Eastern shipments of California lambs and the continuation of the very unfavorable conditions during March in Kentucky and Tennessee. These three states furnish most of the spring lambs marketed before June 1.

"Range and pasture conditions in California improved somewhat since March 1, being fair to very good in the northern half of the state, and in the southern half grass is just beginning to grow as a result of the long-delayed rains. Lambs from the northern areas are in very fair condition with a good killing end but in the south they will be mostly feeders. It is estimated that there are around 250,000 lambs in the state that would have been moved east, about 60 per cent of which would have been of killing quality and the rest feeders. Because of the foot-and-mouth-disease quarantine these will have to find a market if at all inside the state. The sheep interests in the state are working with the local packing interests to make possible considerable shipments of dressed carcasses to Eastern markets. It is estimated that there will be a surplus of between 100,000 and 125,000 of these above local state demand.

"Weather and feed conditions in Kentucky and Tennessee from January to the end of March have been the most unfavorable for the early lamb crop in recent years. The severe winter killed most of the winter grain and early green feed from this source has been lacking. Pastures and meadows have been very late in starting. Both ewes and lambs are in poor condition. The lamb crop in the two states is estimated at not more than 85 per cent of last year. The movement to market in volume will be delayed nearly a month and the average quality of the lambs will be poor. In Virginia conditions are much more favorable with the crop about as large as last year. The cold wet weather in March held back the growth of pasture and will probably delay the market movement somewhat.

"Weather conditions in Missouri in March were unfavorable, it being unusually cold and wet and there were some losses among earlier lambs. Lambs born during March, however, are doing well and it is estimated that the market supply in June and July will be somewhat larger than that of last year.

"In the early lambing regions of the Northwest, weather conditions during March continued favorable for lambing and the percentage of lambs saved was high. Lack of precipitation and cold winds late in March have delayed the start of the range grass and the continued use of dry feed was necessary. Because of the inferior quality of the hay neither ewes nor lambs have done as well as expected.

"Contracts for lambs for delivery in May and June at 10 cents are reported as made in Oregon and offers of 11 cents for June and July delivery have been made.

"While the indications are that the market supply of sheep and lambs during April and May will be the smallest in some years with fed stock making up an unusual percentage of the total, the market supply in June and July may be somewhat larger than that of last year because of the delayed movement from the earlier areas, the large early crop in the Northwest, and the indicated increased production in the cornbelt."

BUCK LAMBS DISCOUNTED

Buck lambs in shipments of natives marketed at Chicago and Eastern points constitute a serious drag upon the whole lamb trade, affecting price levels and injuring shippers of high-quality wether lambs from the West.

Swift & Co. and other packers have for several years attempted to induce farmers to castrate their buck lambs. The Bureau of Animal Industry and numerous farm organizations have given active support.

Considerable numbers of lambs killed in Ontario, Canada, are imported for sale in Eastern cities and the buck lamb carcasses have been a source of trou-

ble in that trade. Ontario buyers last year discounted buck lambs to the extent of \$1.25 per hundred pounds on foot. Announcement of a \$2 cut beginning July 15th has been made on the request of lamb buyers by the Industrial and Development Council of Canadian Meat Packers.

Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee and other large lamb shipping states are waging successful war upon the uncastrated lamb and their success means much in making lamb more popular with consumers and in lessening the price-breaking influence of this class of stuff in the markets.

Fourteen district conferences recently held in Kentucky were attended by over 1,500 lamb raisers, most of whom pledged themselves to dock and castrate their 1924 lambs. The county agent of Fayette County reported that an average increase in price amounting to \$2.32 per hundred was received for wether lambs sold in that county's co-operative sales last year. A total of 17,620 trimmed and 18,800 untrimmed lambs were sold.

ORDER ISSUED AGAINST BOYCOTT OF CO-OPERATIVE COMMISSION HOUSES AT KANSAS CITY

A decision was rendered on April 19th by the Secretary of Agriculture in connection with a complaint filed last year with the Packers and Stock Yards Administration by the Producers Commission Association, which is the Kansas City branch of the National Live Stock Producers Association.

This firm and the Farmers Union Commission house at the same market complained of the action of the commission firms and traders, members of the exchange, on the grounds that they were unfairly boycotting the co-operative concerns. The exchange members had refused to buy from the co-operative concerns in filling their orders for feeding or slaughter stock. Hearings were held in Kansas City in September during which the complaints were set forth and answered.

It was claimed by defendant traders that their refusal to do business with the co-operatives was based on the fact that these concerns did not have the same insurance policies or bonds equal to that of the exchange members. It was also claimed that they could not enforce trades with independent concerns because of their not being subject to control of the exchanges.

The complainants represented that the boycott was an effort to force the independents out of business and contended that there had been an unfair agreement to this effect.

The official order of the Secretary of Agriculture is directed to 55 commission firms, members of the Kansas City Live Stock Exchange and 30 firms of traders operating on the Kansas City market.

The order requires them to cease discrimination against the Producers Commission Association. The Farmers Union Commission Association had previously made an adjustment with the exchanges. The Secretary in the order also requires the Live Stock Exchange at Kansas City to extend the privileges of their clearing house to the producers' organization as well as the benefits of blanket insurance now enjoyed by the exchange, but previously withheld from the cooperative houses.

Under the Packers and Stockyards Act of 1921 the Secretary's power in case of first convictions for violation of the act is limited to the issuing of an order to "cease and desist." Repetition of the violations are punishable by fines of \$500. Failure to comply with orders of the Secretary may be punished by fines amounting to \$1,000, or imprisonment for not more than one year or both.

The Secretary of Agriculture is empowered to prevent discriminations in stockyard affairs under Section 304 of the act, which is as follows: "It shall be the duty of every stockyard owner and market agency to furnish upon reasonable request, without discrimination reasonable stockyard services at such stockyard."

Sheep Affairs in Australia and New Zealand

By A. C. Mills, Melbourne, Australia, March 15, 1924

With cattle relatively low, and sheep and wool distinctly high, it is hardly surprising that there should be a tendency to turn some of the country at present carrying the larger stock over to woolies. This movement is most pronounced in the far north of Australia, where a fair number of the larger properties that have in the past been utilized solely for breeding cattle are now being gradually stocked with sheep. The transition obviously takes time, as apart from the difficulty of obtaining suitable sheep, or sheep of any kind in large numbers, the country has to be more securely fenced and cut up into small paddocks. Then also yards and a shearing shed have to be erected.

If it were not for the fear of wild dogs, there is no doubt a great many cattlemen in the outback central country would go over to sheep. Dogs there are pretty bad and while cows are able to protect their young from the depredations of these prowlers, it is another and more tragic story with ewes and lambs. It has been found that the only effective protection is cutting the properties up into small paddocks and surrounding them with high netting fences. This is an expensive proposition and only worth undertaking on a run that is in a reasonably safe belt as regards rainfall and water supply, conditions that are hard to fulfill in central Australia. The north, where the turn-over is taking place, is better off in these respects, having a more or less regular wet season and generally artesian water at no great depth.

Wool continues its triumphant progress. True, super wools are perhaps five per cent cheaper than at their peak early in February, but other descriptions are every whit as firm and in some cases, as with lambs, have recorded an advance. The March series of sales, now being held, is practically the last of importance in Australia for the current season. As might be expected at the tail end of

the season, the quality of the bulk of the offerings is not high. It is estimated that the unsold wool in brokers' stores at the end of the present month will be little more than 20,000 bales. These will be disposed of at a final clearing up round the end of April or early in May. The last of Bawra stocks are to be offered in England on May 2nd, so the 1924-25 clip promises to have a clear field.

An interesting summary of the financial position of the five leading wool broking and pastoral companies has been lately published. The shareholders' funds in these, irrespective of debentures, stand at £9,416,571, say \$47,000,000, and last year they made aggregate net profits of £754,896, about \$3,700,000, equaling 8.01 per cent. All things considered the percentage is not great, and seems to indicate that the companies are not exploiting their clients with high charges. Apart from acting as selling brokers on commission, buying agents, merchants and bankers, four out of the five concerns own large pastoral properties in different states. The profits from these are included. The actual dividends distributed last year were £579,187, (\$2,800,000), so subscribers really received an average of about six per cent. The other two per cent went into reserves, etc.

A few issues back I referred to the unsatisfactory position that had arisen in the meat-export trade through the unwarranted increase of export freezing works during the boom time towards the end of the war. The expansion was most pronounced in the state of Victoria and the North Island of New Zealand. As a result of the competition engendered by there being more works than the numbers of stock available for export justifies, several freezing companies, in nearly all cases co-operative ones, are into financial difficulties. Some have become so deeply involved that they have been forced to liquidate their as-

sets, and others drastically to reconstruct. Tentative suggestions have been thrown out from time to time that the various co-operative concerns in the "congested areas" should adopt a measure of amalgamation with the object of closing down surplus factories, but owing to the unwillingness of individual companies to sacrifice their particular interests for the good of all, nothing practical has been done. Now, within the last few weeks, a suggestion has appeared in the New Zealand press that a compulsory amalgamation of all meat-exporting interests should be instituted by the Government or the Meat Producers' Board.

Nobody knows who is responsible for the proposal, which is of a very nebulous character. Quite possibly it emanates from some of the North Island companies and has been thrown out as a feeler to ascertain to what extent the Government and board would support a definite scheme. While it is recognized on all hands that the dismantling of certain factories would be a distinct advantage to the trade, the feeling against compulsory amalgamation is strong among the proprietary and stronger co-operative concerns. They have done solid work in establishing their reputation and brands on the oversea markets, and are naturally adverse to having their identity swamped by forced amalgamation with weaker concerns.

John Cooke and Co., Pty. Ltd., an Australian meat firm that owns packing houses in Queensland, New South Wales, and Victoria, is solving the difficulties caused by bad times and too fierce competition by gracefully retiring from business. The management is careful to explain that the company has not been forced to do this by present financial stress. They are paying fully 20 shillings in the pound, but it is fairly obvious they are getting out now to anticipate the time when they might not be in that happy position.

The North Island of New Zealand has received beneficial rains since last



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writing, but unfortunately there is still a considerable area of the South Island that is on the dry side. This comprises the greater part of the Canterbury province, a district that is noted for its safe lambs and sheep. So bad are conditions there that pastures have gone right off, while the turnip and rape crops are mostly failures. Despite this, or perhaps because of it, the demand for fat lambs is very insistent, and prices are firming rather than otherwise. Packers are out to secure supplies while they may, and apparently do not mind what they pay so long as they can keep their plants running. They have lately been paying 21c per pound overall in the Canterbury district for prime woolly lambs under 42 pounds, and 20c for heavier weights. These rates are quite equal to the best of last season, which were recognized as being much too high. Prime light wethers are selling to 13½c a pound overall in Canterbury, and ewes to 10c. The buying basis in the North Island, where supplies are more plentiful and the average quality not so high, is about 2c per pound in the case of lambs and 1c with mutton below that of Canterbury.

The extreme prices realized for fats is not reflected in the store markets, which are inclined to sag more or less according to district and the quantity of feed available. Forward lambs in the South Island range from \$4.70 to \$5.50, and good two-toothed wethers in the North from \$4.80 to \$5.75. Anything in poor condition is much lower.

COYOTES NOT INCREASING IN OREGON

The National Wool Grower has received the following letters in contradiction of the statement made in the March issue by F. L. Ballard to the effect that the coyotes are on the increase in eastern Oregon:

"Of course, I am not familiar with all the territories in Oregon in regard to the number of coyotes located in the different

counties of the state, but I am quite sure, so far as the territory in which I operate is concerned, that the hunter system used by the Bureau of Biological Survey has done great work and it is my firm belief that if they were furnished enough funds they will finally eradicate all of the predatory animals.

"Yours very truly,

Cunningham Sheep Co.,

(Signed): Fred W. Falconer.
Pendleton, Ore., April 5, 1924.

"Up to this date we have experienced smaller losses than usual. This applies to our own range and I am not able to give a report on other ranges at this time. However, I have heard no complaint since lambing commenced. When we first turned out ewes and lambs two old coyotes started to work on the lambs. A Government trapper was notified and caught them within a few days after getting to the range.

"It is my opinion that where the Government trappers have been able to cover the territory that we have less coyotes and that they were increasing under the bounty system. I also think that more coyotes have been killed by the trappers than would have been killed under the bounty system.

"Very truly yours,

The Butte Creek Land, Livestock & Lumber Co.,

(Signed): L. L. Steiver.
Fossil, Ore., April 5, 1924.

"On my range and the ranges I am familiar with, say a radius of about 25 miles, the coyotes are on a decrease the past six months. My losses from coyotes have been lighter than they have been since I have been in the sheep business, which is 27 years. When the snow went off this spring my herders found poisoned coyotes all over their range where I had been poisoning in the winter, and we have had a number of bunches of sheep lost, say from one to three days, and when found none were killed and other years there would have been a number killed and the rest scattered all over—so I don't believe there is one to where there were ten last spring on my range.

"Yours very truly,

(Signed): W. P. Allen.
Juntura, Ore., April 6, 1924.

TWO GOOD BOOKS

Productive Sheep Husbandry.

By W. C. Coffey\$2.50

Range and Pasture Management.

By A. W. Sampson\$4.00

For Sale by

NATIONAL WOOL GROWERS ASSOCIATION

303 McCornick Bldg.
Salt Lake City, Utah

APRIL WEATHER ON WESTERN RANGES

By J. Cecil Alter.

The following summary of weather, livestock and range conditions has been compiled from the various reports and publications of the United States Weather Bureau:

Utah—Spring pastures have afforded fairly good feed and live stock have made satisfactory improvement. Shearing and lambing have progressed favorably with very little loss. Practically all animals have left the winter ranges. The weather has been too cool and the ground too dry in some sections for best forage growth; but the foothill pastures promise well.

Nevada—A good growth of forage occurred on the livestock range, and cattle and sheep continued in good condition, making some improvement; however, most of the range is in need of rain. Shearing and lambing progressed very satisfactorily, with no serious weather inclemencies. Shearing has been completed in many sections.

Idaho—Spring forage has come on rather slowly because of cold weather; and there is need for rain in some sections, especially in the southeastern part. Thus far pasturage has been in only fair condition, and live stock have not done particularly well as a rule. The feeding season was prolonged in many places. Fairly good shearing and lambing conditions were reported.

Montana—Pasturage has grown slowly, and many animals remained on feed much of the month; they came out of the winter in fairly good or excellent condition, but dwindled somewhat awaiting the coming of spring forage. Lambing and calving progressed in many sections, though the weather was rather severe in places. No important losses were reported.

Wyoming—Grass got a comparatively late start, owing to cold weather, and live stock remained thin in places, though a gradual improvement was noted as a general rule. Shear-

ing, lambing and calving began locally, though under unfavorable weather conditions, especially in the southwestern portion.

Colorado—Snow cover and cold weather retarded spring grass, and conditions were not particularly favorable for live stock generally, especially in the northwestern portion. Shearing and lambing had begun locally, principally on the western slope, and a few small losses were reported. Shearing is just beginning, under favorable weather, in the southeastern counties.

Western Texas—Moderately favorable weather prevailed, but range grasses were retarded by cold weather. Rains were also deficient locally. Live stock have wintered well, however, and a gradual improvement was noted and the outlook was regarded as favorable.

New Mexico—Cold dry weather caused slow growth of pasturage, and live stock were in fair or poor condition, and largely on feed. Some losses occurred among weaker animals and young stuff. Rains in the last week improved the range outlook somewhat.

Arizona—New feed developed rather favorably and live stock did fairly well. A gradual improvement occurred on the range, and the month closed with most live stock in good or excellent condition. Calving and lambing generally progressed under favorable weather conditions.

California—A spotted condition of pastures prevailed, some being poor and others good. Dry winds were detrimental in certain northern valleys and by the end of the month rain was needed rather generally. Live stock were mostly in good flesh, though locally a few cattle were poor. Lambing continued with excellent results; and an excellent wool clip was obtained.

Oregon—Pastures are considered good for the season, though somewhat retarded at the higher altitudes, and some sections, especially east of the mountains, needed rain. Lambing progressed with little loss. Warmer weather with rain would help the

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32,000 acres of grazing land at Chama, New Mexico. Railroad and two mountain streams run through the land. Address:

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1,300 yearling ewes. Shear about ten pounds. For particulars, address

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About 7,000 acres in eastern Washington, on Cow Creek, close to two railroads. 200 acres meadow and alfalfa. Well watered. Close to summer range. An exceptional offering of one of the best stock ranches in the state. For price, terms and full information, address

PROTECTIVE REALTY CO.

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CASCADE MONTANA RANCH

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One of the finest stock ranches in the West. It is fully stocked with a high grade of sheep and equipped with all kinds of farming implements with sufficient horses to operate.

Feed and water are unsurpassed.

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For sale—3,500 fine wool three-year-old ewes and 75 Rambouillet bucks, March lambing. Also 1,600 acres land—about 600 acres in cultivation, 200 more can be put under cultivation. Good water right for early and late water. For particulars write

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range generally. Live stock are mostly good, though there is some thin range stuff, owing to short pasturage. Shearing has become general.

Washington—Pastures were dry and in need of both warmth and rain, but live stock remained fairly good. Pastures were especially dry and short in eastern counties.

FROM IDAHO

Burley

April weather was beyond description, unless you had a good stock of profanity at your command. There was continuous wind and no moisture; many beet growers are irrigating before planting. We had lots of moisture last fall, so the grass on the range is starting nicely, but we need more moisture to keep it growing. The water holes are very short.

There have been a few contracts for wool: 4,400 fleeces at 39 cents and several small clips at 38 cents.

Shed lambing here nets 125 per cent docked. I do not know about the range lambing, but the weather has been favorable for it. A lot of the lambs have been contracted for fall delivery at from 10½ to 11 cents.

Wages for herders are \$60 and up.

There have been no sales or offers on privately-owned grazing lands here, but the assessed valuation placed on some of them is \$5.

Roy Painter.

* * *

Menan

The first ten days of April were very fair, but the balance of the month has been very windy and rather cold until the last two days (April 26 and 27), which have been warmer.

Some grade wools have been contracted here at 40 cents. The yield of lambs has been only fair in most cases in this district. Some lambs have been contracted at 10 cents.

Grazing lands are valued at \$30 an acre here.

Herders are getting \$75 a month. We have good feed prospects.

D. Hagenbarth.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CON- GRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912,

Of National Wool Grower, published at Salt Lake City, Utah, April 1, 1924.

State of Utah, County of Salt Lake, ss.:
Before me, a Notary Public, in and for the State and County aforesaid, personally appeared F. R. Marshall, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Editor of the National Wool Grower, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to-wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Name of— Postoffice Address—
Publisher, National Wool Growers Association Co., 303 McCornick Bldg., Salt Lake City, Utah.

Editor: F. R. Marshall, 303 McCornick Bldg., Salt Lake City, Utah.

Managing Editor: None.
Business Manager: F. R. Marshall, 303 McCornick Bldg., Salt Lake City, Utah.

2. That the owner is: (If the publication is owned by an individual his name and address, or if owned by more than one individual the name and address of each, should be given below; if the publication is owned by a corporation the name of the corporation and the names and addresses of the stockholders owning or holding one per cent or more of the total amount of stock should be given.) National Wool Growers Association, an unincorporated body, of Salt Lake City, Utah, and thirteen state wool growers' associations (unincorporated). F. J. Hagenbarth, president; F. R. Marshall, secretary.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

F. R. MARSHALL, Editor.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 1st day of April, 1924.

M. B. STINCHOMB, Notary Public.
My commission expires May 8, 1927.
Residing in Salt Lake City, Utah.

AUXILIARY TO THE WASHINGTON WOOL GROWERS ASSOCIATION

With the satisfaction of a good start toward the achievement of its purpose, the Auxiliary to the Washington Wool Growers Association recently celebrated its first anniversary.

The auxiliary has the distinction of being the first of its kind in the United States. We were grateful for the recognition given us at the twenty-second Washington State Convention, by Mr. Frank Hagenbarth, president of the National Association.

At the time of organization, considerable speculation and amusement was manifested by the wool growers as to the extent of the activities and schemes proposed. It was not the idea of invading the camps and telling the men how to manage their business that influenced the women in forming a body, but for social enjoyment and to satisfy their ambition to understand thoroughly the problems of the sheep industry, and by systematic study to be able to offer intelligent co-operation, and to assist in obtaining suitable legislation.

The auxiliary was not haphazardly formed. The constitution was drawn after serious consideration. Officers and committees were chosen so that the year's program was not only interesting but effective in bringing together the wives of the wool growers for the purpose of giving their best efforts and support to their husbands' industry.

At the annual state convention held in Yakima on January 30th and 31st, Mr. J. F. Sears, secretary to the Wool Growers Association, extended to the auxiliary an invitation to attend the meetings. And it was not through idle curiosity nor the novelty of attending sessions formerly closed to them, that the wives of the wool growers accept-

ed this invitation, but because of the primary interest of the auxiliary to obtain first-hand and accurate knowledge of the policies advanced for the betterment of the industry.

The convention also offered the opportunity to become acquainted with and have for their guests the wives of the visiting wool growers. On the first evening the members of the auxiliary entertained the visiting ladies at dinner. Among the honor guests were Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hagenbarth, the former giving a talk to the women concerning the auxiliary. The second evening after a banquet attended by wool growers and their wives, the auxiliary entertained with a dancing party.

The social activities of the auxiliary have not been limited. Guest day presented an occasion for friends to become acquainted with the undertaking of the auxiliary. And a playlet was cleverly arranged for the pleasure of the visitors.

Many entertainments have been provided for the husbands and members of the association. Though they were skeptical as to the ability they have acknowledged the auxiliary to be a gracious hostess and a sincere ally to their association.

The auxiliary will gladly assist any group or groups of ladies to organize an auxiliary and offer their year book with a copy of the constitution as a help.

The auxiliary will appreciate any suggestions offered for their next year's program. Mrs. S. O. Stewart.
Yakima, Wn.

Delaine Rams—Delaine Ewes

We are well known breeders and shippers of Registered Delaine Rams and Ewes. Have furnished stud stock rams to almost all states where fine woolled sheep are raised and South Africa. Have furnished carload lots to Texas, Montana, Nebraska, Arizona, Oregon, California, Old and New Mexico.

We will quote satisfactory prices by return mail, and on short notice furnish one to a half dozen cars of well-grown, husky one and two-year-old Delaine Rams. For particulars write

A. T. GAMBER, Wakeman, Ohio
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A powerful double-duty dip

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Most dips kill only one of these pests. Hall's Nicotine Sulphate kills both scabmites and ticks. One dipping does the work of two; time and money saved.

It contains 40% pure Nicotine. This high concentration makes it easy to handle and very economical. One ten-pound tin dips 1,000 sheep. The cost is less than 1½ cents per head.

Hall's Nicotine Sulphate does not harm the wool, but it kills scabmites and ticks every time.

Buy from your dealer. If he is not supplied, send us your order along with his name.

NOTE—Hall's Nicotine Sulphate is approved for use in official dipping of sheep for scabies.

10-lb. tins \$13.50
2-lb. tins \$3.50
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3955 Park Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Northern California Wool Warehouse Co.

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STORES, GRADES AND SELLS WOOL

OWNED BY ACTIVE WOOL GROWERS EXCLUSIVELY

A SEALED BID SALE IS HELD ANNUALLY ABOUT MAY 15,
OFFERING NEARLY ONE MILLION POUNDS OF
SUPERIOR CALIFORNIA WOOLS IN ORIGINAL BAGS

PACIFIC COOPERATIVE WOOL GROWERS

THIS organization of 2,700 wool growers residing in Oregon, California, Idaho and Washington, invites every grower in those states to join with them in the orderly marketing of their wools direct to mills at actual value based on grade, quality and shrinkage. All operations conducted at actual cost. Scouring mill and warehouse, Portland, Oregon. Sales offices, Boston and Portland.

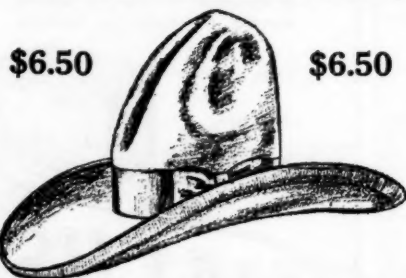
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\$6.50

The Medicine Bow is our most popular Hat. Crown is 7½ inches high, brim 5 inches wide. Obtainable in three colors: sand with band and binding to match; seal brown with band and binding to match; seal brown with sand colored band and binding.

DENVER DRY GOODS COMPANY
DENVER, COLORADO

READ OUR ADVERTISEMENTS!

TYING FLEECES AND SORTING BLACKS

It is not enough to produce good wool. The value of it depends to a large degree upon the method in which it is prepared for market. In the last shearing season it was my duty to examine wools at the large shearing sheds in the West for the purpose of estimating grades, shrinkages, etc. In many cases the fleeces were tied with no attention being paid to placing the flesh side of the fleece out. You may ask what bearing this has on the situation, when all the wool is in the fleece and the manufacturer gets it, whether it is flesh side out or weather side out. It makes just this difference: The manufacturer is interested in the bright section of the staple. There is just the same amount of weather tip whether the staple is one inch long or whether it is three inches long. The manufacturer knows well that in the weather tip, or, in other words, where the natural grease of the fleece has collected dust and dirt, is where the shrinkage lies. Therefore, he is anxious to know what percentage of the staple is bright. Therefore, let us show him by proper tying the best portion of the staple, for in the examination to ascertain shrinkage this is an important factor. If there is any doubt in the mind of the mill buyer as to shrinkage, he is surely going to attempt to take the benefit of the doubt unto himself. Why not the wool grower reserve it for himself by showing the manufacturer the flesh side of the fleece? Again, we should be more careful in regard to the black fleeces. There are points upon which you are well advised, but to which you pay little attention; for in the shearing season, time is the very essence of the situation.

Let me tell you what happened in the warehouse last week. I was showing an original bag clip to a mill representative that manufactures the highest quality of bed blankets in the United States. The owner of this clip at shearing time had been careless with his black fleeces and had

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allowed them to be distributed through the bags. The mill man, seeing this black wool distributed through the bags, said to me: "I am not interested in this clip at any price; you need not waste your breath pricing it, for reasons that you know full well." The reasons are these: If a handful of this black wool should go through the scouring vat, it would in all probability contaminate three hundred pounds of white wool and render it valueless for the manufacture of the high class blankets this particular mill turned out. You say, "What difference does this make whether I observe these precautions, so long as it is not generally followed?" Yet, do you know that the Boston speculators buy this wool at a price calculated to cover all losses sustained by reason of improper preparation for market, and the plane of values in the primary market is lowered just to the extent that such methods are employed in preparation for market. I know it is not so much what you desire to do; for the shearers, as a rule, are masters of ceremonies, and if the grower makes any protest whatsoever, they will quit cold. The fleece is not prepared as it should be, and the loss thus sustained is greater than usually estimated by the growers themselves.

C. J. Fawcett.

THE HEAVY LAMB PERFORMANCE

This season's performance by heavy lambs, weighing 87 to 95 pounds, has surprised the trade. While shippers demanded weights of 82 pounds down, in a pinch they did not hesitate about taking 92-pound stock. On sessions when picking was hard, 90-pound lambs sold at top prices, the 98-pound class reaching \$16.25, while one lot of 112-pound lambs made \$15.50 in March.

This does not mean that big stock has been popularized; on the contrary there were constant and stentorian kicks over weight, but killers had no alternative but purchase what was available. Last year 90 pounds was considered the limit; on this occasion

FOR SCABBIES

Use

ANCHOR BRAND LIME AND SULPHUR DIP

New and improved methods of preparation render it harmless to the wool, highly efficient, uniform in strength, high in dilution, and low in price. Samples and Circular No. 303 free.

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Agents Wanted!

To sell woolen goods direct to the consumer. Line consists of underwear, hosiery, leather vests, mackinaws, blankets, etc. No experience necessary. For further particulars write

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**Kills Lice, Mites and Fleas.
For Scratches, Wounds and
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No. 185—**HOG WALLOWS.** Gives complete directions for the construction of a concrete hog wallow.
No. 163—**POULTRY.** How to get rid of lice and mites, and to prevent disease.

Kreso Dip No. 1 in Original Packages for Sale at All Drug Stores.

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NATIONAL WOOL GROWER
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native lambs weighing 150 pounds sold at \$13.50 when the top was \$16.25.

Feed was one factor and a potent one. Lambs did not make the same gains as last year and as the feed bill was onerous, feeders did not carry them along. Nevertheless March developed a large proportion of stock weighing 90 to 95 pounds and killers went to them most of the time, balking, however, at every semblance of opportunity.

FEEDERS DID LITTLE SHEARING

Less shearing was done this season by feeders than in many years. Early in the season a \$3 spread between the two classes was a deterrent and as wool buyers did little snooping around the big feeding stations, feeders concluded to let packers handle fleeces even when the spread was narrowed to \$2. There is an advantage in finishing a bunch of shorn lambs, but it is nullified when shippers decline to bid on them except in a pinch, when they are under the necessity of buying for numbers and expense of taking off the wool is a factor to be considered. While some heavy-fleeced stock went out to be shorn at \$15.50@16 per hundred-weight during March, the total number was inconsiderable, Michigan operators taking practically the entire package secured at Chicago.

The whole farming country has the "sheep bug" and has it bad. Commission men are loaded to the guards with orders for yearlings and two-year-olds. One band of 600 head went through Chicago from South Dakota, destined for New York, late in March that cost \$11 per head at the loading point. The man who bought them said he could place 10,000 head in the same section of New York and that demand from that quarter would be insistent all through the season. Maryland is developing a spring lamb industry that is extremely profitable on a farm dressed basis and both Kentucky and Tennessee will join the clamor for additional breeding stock the moment the spring lamb crop has been cashed.

KILLS

Scab-mites, Lice and Sheep Ticks

"Black Leaf 40" is chemically certain to kill these disease-breeding pests when brought into proper contact with them, yet is non-injurious to sheep and lambs. Its use as a dip actually promotes growth of wool, and does not lessen its natural oils. Instead of using dips that are frequently fatal to sheep, that injure the fleece and decrease its value and weight, sheep breeders year after year are finding "Black Leaf 40" the "old reliable" for genuine protection and profitable dipping.

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